The Centre Reporter.

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ANNUAL MESSAGE

A LENGTHY AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT IS BEING PREPARED.

The President Will Recommend the New Tariff Bill.—The Treasury Department Preparing Tariff Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Cleveland's message to Congress is unusually long, but the number and importance of the subjects with which it deals made it necessary that it should be. Like all of his utterances it is straightforward and to the point and even the Republicans admit that it is an able presentation of Democratic policy. Tariff reform as embodied in the Wilson bill is commended in language that carries conviction and Congress is earnestly urged to pass the bill at the earliest possible moment in order that the business of the country may be adjusted to the new conditions.

The opening of the regular session of Congress finds the Democrats in much better condition than did the opening of the extra session. A few Democrats representing districts that may be temporarily injured by some of the proposed tariff changes are dissatisfied with the Wilson bill, but as a rule the Democrats take the same view of the bill that was so aptly expressed by Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, who is a member of the Ways and Means committee—"It is not simply a revision of the tariff—it is a reform of the tariff. Time will develop that it contains no element of prejudice or animosity against any particular industry or attack upon the manufacturing industries; on the contrary, it is intended and will speedily result in the rapid growth, developement and expansion of our industries upon a broad national basis, and not upon a narrow basis of selfish, personal, local or sectional interests. While taking away from the manufacturer much of the so-called protection found in the schedule of rates on manufactured products, by giving him untaxed raw material essential in his manufactures, we leave to him all that should be required to enable him to compete with the world in the disposition of his products."

The delay caused by the preparation of estimates by the Treasury Department, showing in detail the difference there would be in import duties received by the government under the Wilson bill as compared with those paid under the McKinley law, has revived among Democrats the talk of submitting the Wilson bill to a Democratic caucus before it is reported to the House. It is argued by those who favor this plan that it would be better to have it determined by caucus whether the bill should be amended than to have Democrats try to get amendments adopted on the floor of the House, and that it would also save time in disposing of the bill. The question has not been decided, but, judging from the talk of members, the chances appear to be against the bill being submitted to a caucus before it is reported, and it will not be afterwards, unless there shall be much more Democratic opposition to it than has yet been shown.

If a hint from an official source be founded on fact President Cleveland has succeeded in accomplishing something that will make his administration one of the most distinguished in American history and one of the most popular, in making a new treaty with China, under which the government of China agrees to purchase annually silver produced by American mines to the value of $50,000,000—about our entire product—and to throw its markets open to our manufacturers. It has been the dream of European statesmen for many years to get the valuable Chinese trade for their respective countries, and if President Cleveland has succeeded he has gained the greatest international commercial triumph of the century, one worth untold wealth to the people of the United States, and one that will soon give us the commercial supremacy of the world.

So much has been said, not only by Republicans but even by some Democrats, about the enormous cost of the special examiners who have been employed for some mouths to investigate suspected frauds on the pension roll that Secretary Smith's statement on the subject, in his annual report, is decidedly interesting as well as timely. The much talked of special examiners have unearthed actual frauds in Iowa, New Mexico and Virginia alone, which saved the government more money than the entire cost of salary and maintenance of all the special examiners employed by the Pension Bureau, to say nothing of cases elsewhere. So the special examiners are money savers for the government instead of money wasters. Secretary Smith also calls attention to the fact that in making suspensions he has simply followed the policy that has always guided the Pension Bureau in dealing with similar cases. The report endorses the application of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah for statehood.

Every Day Jewels—Do you Wear Any?

One need not "eat crow" any more since turkeys are so cheap.

Think of a man owning three farms and buying five cents worth of crackers to make his dinner with when a square meal can be had at a hotel for 25 cents and then warming his shins the bigger part of the day at the hotel stove.

Think of the man owning real estate and a good round sum at interest borrowing his poorer neighbor's REPORTER regularly every week, and finding fault with nearly all that's in it.

Then there's his cousin in stingyness who visits the bar-room expecting out of courtesy to be called up for a drink when any one enters, and his wife at home chopping the wood to cook his next meal.

Think of the man who borrows and never returns, under the notion the person he has borrowed from has forgotten all about it.

Then there's the "good man" who attends services at all churches, paying nothing to any, because he has heard that the Gospel is "free."

Then there's the man who prays loud, long and often, but between prayers he never does as he prays.

Then there's that favorite of the family who has no claims upon you at all, the habitual sponger who manages to quarter himself upon your hospitality upon all occasions and then will charge you a good round price for doing the least favor.

There's the fellow too who continually promises but never lives up to it.

Then's the fellow who wears the nice pin and finer coat than you thinks he is better than you; but your coat is paid for while he cheated the jeweler and clothier.

There's the ingrate, you have done him 19 favors; but because you give another friend the 20th favor, the fellow who got the 19 gets down you, he thinks he should have all the favors.

LATE NEWS AND DOINGS.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, on Tuesday, shot off his mouth at the President on the Hawaiian question. The President is still living and the islands are just as far west of San Francisco as they were before.

In the House, on Tuesday, the bankruptcy bill was under consideration.

The Lehigh strikers are still maintaining their stand and the company is running most of its trains. Both sides declare they are winning.

In the past week there were twenty deaths from grip in Leavenworth, Ks.

At St. Joe station, near Butler, Pa., on Tuesday morning, Harper Whitmier murdered his mother-in-law and sister-in-law.

The grain markets are keeping on a standstill, prices varying but little.

Digging for Gold.

Mifflin county is all wrought up over the appearance of a mysterious man and woman who are busy digging for a pot of gold which they claim is hidden near the foundation of an old log tenement house, on the farm of Joseph Kyle, ten miles distant from Lewistown. The stranger says he dreamed, three consecutive nights, that a crime had been committed in that house and that the pot of gold which caused it is still there. Mr. Kyle has concluded to let him dig until he is tired, though he is altogether unknown in that community.

Foot Notes.

Mrs. Casey Tincher, ninety years old, went to Carlisle, Ky., the other day to draw her pension. She walked twelve miles, and seemed no more exhausted than a woman of thirty would have been. She walks to town at least once a week.

James Barnes, of Elizabethtown, Indiana, who teaches school just across the line in Kentucky, walks to and from school every day, a distance of thirteen miles each way.

Effects of Stopping Suddenly.

If a train moving at a speed of twenty miles an hour, were suddenly stopped, the passengers would experience a shock equal to that of falling from a second-floor window; at thirty miles an uour they might as well fall from a height of three pairs of stairs; and an express train would in point of fact make them fall from a fourth story.

Colorado Women May Vote.

The Colorado state canvassing board completed its work last week. The report shows that suffrage was carried by 6,347 majority. Governor Waite, in accordance with the above issued a proclamation giving women the right to vote at all elections in that state.

—All the news, the REPORTER.

WINTER TOURS.

For the Coming Season via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The final arrangements are now made by the Tourist Bureau of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the running of its personally conducted tours for the coming season. First and foremost in point of magnitude and attractiveness come those to California and Florida. The dates for the former are January 31st and February 22nd. The first date has been selected so that en route to the glorious westernmost State of the Union the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans may be enjoyed by the tourists. California will command unusual attention this winter by reason of the Mid-winter Exposition to be held at San Francisco. This exhibition promises almost to rival the late World's Fair in completeness. Many Eastern people have already decided to attend.

Florida, always a popular haven, still justly asserts its claim as the most delightful part of our country in which to pass the inclement months of the year. Five tours will be run there, January 30th, February 13th, February 27th, March 13th, and March 27th, have been chosen as the starting dates. $50 from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, and an equally low rate from other points will cover all expenses en route.

Old Point Comfort appeals strongly to those not caring to journey further from home, and on December 26th this historic spot will be visited by a special tour. Last come the tours to Washington, D. C., on December 14th and 28th, January 18th, February 8th, March 1st and 22nd, April 12th and May 3rd and 24th.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's guarantee that thorough and satisfactory methods will be pursued in conducting these trips needs no additional testimonial.

Not All Glory for the Landlord.

"Talk about its all being fun and revenue in the hotel business, there is no such soft snap about it as the outside critic looking in would seem to imagine," said a country landlord to an eager listener the other day. "The hotel man who attends to his business properly is up at all hours of the night to accommodate belated travelers and is annoyed eternally by cranks, tramps and persistent customers who beg him to violate the law for their special pleasure and whose hanging on after lawful hours is a continual menace to the license. He is worried with torments from within and fusillades from without. It is his business to minister to the comfort of his guests, oversee the sale of the "vile stuff," keep in mind the whole run of the machine and between times "carry the water."

Altoona Shops Start Full.

It will be cheering news for many Centre county families that have representatives in the Altoona shops, to learn that while for the past three months the hands have been working only five days a week and nine hours a day, have given notice to all the employes to report for duty last Monday morning. Hereafter the whole force will work ten hours a day, six days a week.

Union County Deaths.

In Lewisburg, on the 30th of Nov., Paul G. Bellman, aged 25 years.

Near Salem church, on Nov. 12th, Mrs. Abba Slear, aged 77 years.

In Mifflinburg, on the 28th of Nov. Sarah H., wife of Hon. J. W. Simonton, aged 51 years.

In Philadelphia, on the 27th of Nov. Wilson I. Linn, formerly of Lewisburg, aged about 64 years. He was a brother of John B. Linn, of Bellefonte.

AN EFFORT TO CHANGE RULES.

If certain senators make good their promises there will be a decided and earnest effort at the approaching regular session to amend the rules of the senate so as to in a measure prevent resort to dilatory tactics and to provide for a closing of debate.

Skates and Sleds.

With the freeze-up on Monday morning came a host of sleds and skates which the boys hunted up, to try the ice on our streets. It was early, but the Centre Hall boy has learned to take advantage of every opportunity afforded to skate, as they are few and far between.

The 4th Snow

The 4th snow of the season fell on Saturday, and measured about 2½ inches; next day, Sunday, there was rain, with cold and clear on Monday, and the first sleighs running.

—We have a large stock of ladies' coats which we are selling at greatly reduced prices. Ladies call and see them at C. P. Long & Co.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year

A FATAL SHOT

ACCDENTAL DEATH OF A COLLEGE STUDENT.

Will Bowersox Killed by the Accidental Discharge of a Pistol, While Attending School at New Berlin.

On last Thursday evening's train west, was the corpse of Wilber, a son of Frank Bowersox, of Rock Springs, this county, who had been attending school at New Berlin.

Young Bowersox, it appears, had borrowed a revolver from his roommate, Marsh Musser, who also hails from near Rock Springs, Bowersox alleging he wanted the pistol to shoot mark with. This was on Wednesday, morning, 29 ult.

During the afternoon, while Bowersox was in his room in the college building two pistol shots were heard in his room and a number of students at once rushed thither and found Bowersox lying upon the floor, near a window which had been raised. He was unconscious and expired in about 40 minutes, from the effects of bullet that had entered his abdomen. As there were two shots and only the one wound on his body, it is plain that it was a case of accidental shooting and especially since the ball took effect in a spot where it is not likely where one would shoot himself when intending to commit suicide. It is conjectured the first shot was thro the window at a mark while the second was an accidental discharge which sent the ball into the young man's abdomen.

It was a sad Thanksgiving for the family of our old friend Bowersox, who a number of years ago resided in Penn tp. and was well known in the the lower end of the valley. The unfortunate young man's age was near 21 years.

Only Under a New Name.

A NEW disease has broken out in Europe, it is of an infectious type of influenza. Attacks are almost as sudden as a stroke of paralysis. There comes rather severe pain thro the body and prostration is often so great that the sufferer is unable to stand. It is usually without catarrh, and the seat of inflamation is in the eyes and throat; the lungs also become involved, unless great care is taken.

The disease is not so dangerous or prolonged as the more familiar "grip," but more infectious. It is almost like measles in this respect.

Speaking of new diseases reminds us of a remark made by an eminent physician a short time ago that there were no "new diseases", they were only old diseases under a new name.

Can Make Money.

The W. D. Boyce Co., of Chicago, want a good hustling boy or girl in every town in the United States and Canada to sell their famous weekly illustrated papers, the *Saturday Blade* and the *Chicago Ledger*. They are to be sold on the streets, in shops, stores, etc. Thousands of boys are now making money doing this, as it is an easy matter after once fairly started. No expense to begin. Send name to the above address, and receive instructions and stationary.

New Style Money Order.

Notification of the change in the form of postoffice money orders has just been sent out by the postoffice department, it is reported. This introduces into the order the name of the payee, and makes the order negotiable like a bank check. The new forms will be sent out to all postoffices as rapidly as the old ones which they now have are used up.

Sold to a Wrecking Company.

The Pennsylvania Building, enjoyed so much by weary pilgrims at the World's Fair, was sold recently to a big wrecking company in Chicago for $3,500, or $1,000 more than was offered by the Naval school. The furniture in the building was brought to Harrisburg where it was sold at auction.

Night Sessions of Court.

Judge Furst announced on Monday that in order to get through with the long list of cases up for trial it would be necessary to hold night sessions. Law suits do not seem to be on the wane in Centre county.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

—Notice.—Have you followed the crowd to the new store on the hill.—C. P. Long & Co., Spring Mills.

OPPOSE HASTINGS.

Conference in the Interest of Stone, of Warren.

A conference of prominent Pennsylvania Republicans, ominous to the candidacy of General D. Hastings for governor, was held at the Hotel Lafayette, in Philadelphia on Monday. There were present ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth Charles W. Stone, of Warren county; Colonel William A. Stone, congressman from Allegheny county; Lieutenant-Governor Louis Watres, of Lackawanna; General J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, and others.

The efforts of the conference were to bring all the elements unfavorable to Hastings into line for Charles W. Stone, of Warren. Mayor Stuart, it is said, was invited to attend the meeting but he did not put in an appearance. Watres is credited with withdrawing as soon as he became fully informed of the purpose of the gathering. Col. Stone, of Allegheny, it is stated, also declined entering into any agreement, and General Gobin would not commit himself, and held the matter under consideration. The conference, therefore, was to all appearances a failure, so far as uniting all who are opposed to Hastings was concerned. But Stone, of Warren, will continue to work in his own interest along this line.

It was to a large extent, an anti-Quay conference. Stone does not want to be loaded down with any such malodorous reputation for dictatorship as killed off Delamater. So he is willing to "go it alone."

CAUGHT IN A BEAR TRAP.

The Thrilling Experience of Roland Stevenson, of Nittany Valley.

Roland Stevenson, of Nittnny Valley, had an experience while hunting for deer in the Baker Run valley a few days ago which he will not soon forget. He was accompannied by several friends and while passing through the woods Mr. Stevenson stepped into the jaws of a big bear trap. His foot touched the contrivance that held the jews of the trap open, and quick as a wink they closed upon his ankle. The jaws of the trap were fitted with long steel prongs which fortunately passed on ether side of Mr. Stevenson's ankle. The strong springs of the trap held his foot and leg as firmly as if in a vise, and the efforts of two men with a big lever were required to extricate him from his unpleasant predicament. His ankle is considerably bruised by pressure of the jaws of the trap, but no bones were broken. The trap was so nicely covered over with leaves that had a man been looking for it he would not have been likely to find it.

Both Desired Death from Grief.

The body of Charles Gordon, twenty-five years old, who disappeared last Saturday night, was discovered Monday night in the river under a bridge, at Huntingdon. Gordon had been drinking, and it is supposed that he went to sleep on the bridge and rolled off. When his eighteen year old brother William saw his brother's corpse on the river bank he suddenly exclaimed, "I had better go too," and plunged into the water. He was rescued with great difficulty. His sister also tried to kill herself when the body was brought home.

Met With Success.

A hunting party from Cooper township, Clearfield county, who have been located at the headwaters of Trout Run during the past month, report having killed four deer, three bears, six wild cats, ten foxes and twenty-three pheasants, besides porcupines and rabbits too numerous to mention.

Deaths in Mifflin County.

W. W. Fear, of Lewistown, aged 56; Mrs. Maria Wagner, of the same town, aged 48; Shem K. Yoder, of Barrville, aged 50; Mrs. Mary Yoder, of Lewistown, aged 57; and Jacob Zerby, of Allenville, aged 65.

Making a Skating Pond.

The croquet grounds adjoining Bushman's store, on Church street, will be turned into a skating pond by the boys, by running water over it. It is not very large but will give enough room to cut a few curliques or a six footer to easily measure his length.

Town Being Deserted.

Lloysville, on the old Bell's Gap railroad, is almost deserted. Dozens of buildings, which a few years ago were occupied as residences, are now deserted, and with windows gone and floors torn up makes a dilapidated and desolate looking scene at this season of the year.

—Syrup worth 10c. per qt. sold at 4c at C. P. Long & Co.., Spring Mills.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

THEY FAVOR THE WILSON BILL.

Philadelphia Manufacturers and Business Men Pronounce it a Wise Measure.

Interviews with many manufacturers and business men in Philadelphia confirm the favorable opinion of the Wilson tariff bill, expressed by such leaders of industry as Presidents Luther S. Bent, of the Pennsylvania steel company, and Charles J. Hurrah, of the Midvale steel company, William M. Ayres, the large manufacturer, and others.

"A very wise measure, "Charles W. Potts, the senior members of the firm of W. F. Potts, Son & Co., dealers in tin plates and metals, and a member of the Union league, pronounced the Wilson bill. "It has some inequalities, but they could almost all be remedied by making duties specific instead of ad valorem. Take as an illustration tin plate. Under the McKinley bill the duty was twenty-two cents per pound specific, while the Wilson bill makes it forty per cent. ad valorem. That would make it, on the common grades, less than one cent a pound, but it would increase the duty on the higher grades."

William T. Gummey, of Gummey, Spering & Co., metal and tin plate importers, said he took no stock in the cries that the Wilson bill would ruin everything. "It will do no such thing," he said, emphatically.

Henry J. Maris, senior partner of John M. Maris & Co., a Republican and protectionist, is heartily in favor of the Wilson bill, the passage of which he thinks will greatly improve business. Mr. Maris is a wholesale dealer in druggists' sundries. "Glass manufacturers have told me that they would not object if all duty were taken off glass," said Mr. Maris. "While in Nuremburg last summer I saw American pressed glassware in the windows. If the Pittsburg manufacturers can now sell glass in Germany, where is the necessity of protection.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address

H. E. BUCKLEN & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE custom house returns indicate a falling off in revenues from that source for the current fiscal year of $50,000,000. This deficiency must be made good, especially as the $100,000,000 handed over to Harrison by Cleveland in 1889 has also gone where the woodbine twineth. The McKinley law cut off $60,000,000 in sugar taxes and added $10,000,000 in sugar subsidies. Here in one clip is a depletion of the revenues by $70,000,000 by this most disastrous law. The Democrats have the ship of state in dock in a desperately wrecked condition, but they will bring her out all right.

Agents Wanted.

Energetic agents wanted in every town, county and state, to introduce our "Lace Curtains," Pillow Shams, Bed sets, Chenille Table Covers and Chenille Curtains. We offer the most liberal terms and guarantee exclusive Agency. Goods furnished direct from manufacturer at lowest possible prices. Fine assortment of Patterns and qualities. Every agent accepting an Agency from us can make an independent living. Write for terms and particulars; full information free.

NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS.
sep14-3m 115 Worth St. N. Y.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——Piles of fall and winter goods at Lewins, Bellefonte. All latest styles and lowest prices to be had anywhere. Go and see before all gone.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

DR. PLAYFAIR, of London, recently received a fee of $12,000 for attending a royal patient. A Boston lady beat this. She once paid an English physician $25,000 for his services.

A DANISH author told Dr. Felix Osward of the case of a relative, a kleptomaniac, who would steal from himself. He used to tiptoe into his own pantry and make off with uncooked prunes, raw onions, or anything of the kind.

IN splitting open a log at Middlesborough, Ky., workmen discovered a dark-brown spherical mass, which proved to be a toad. It was at first perfectly lifeless, but upon coming in contact with the air showed signs of life and soon began to hop.

ON a recent Sunday, for the first time in many years, the water of the Delaware Bay was nearly as fresh as the water of a mountain stream. This condition of affairs was brought about by a strong northeast wind that blew continuously during the week.

A HINDOO baby is named when it is twelve days old and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother. In that case two lamps are placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns the brightest is the one given to the child.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago a rich farmer died at Ridgeway, Pa., first telling his heirs that they'd find $35,000 in the attic. But they didn't, though they doubtless looked. Recently the house was sold to Andrew Benner, who found $7,000 of the money and told about it. The farmer's daughter is still living, and brought suit to recover.

IT is a Parisienne who has taken the cake at shoplifting. She was accompanied by a nurse carrying a baby—a very convenient baby that never cried, not even when its hollow pasteboard body was stuffed uncomfortably full of laces and jewels, acquired without money and without price, until the day of reckoning that somehow never fails came at last.

THE town of Hart, Ga., boasts a notable specimen of the albino negro. The man was once pure black, but for years his skin has been changing until now he is white all over with the exception of a few dark spots. Not only is he white but much whiter than most white men, his changed skin being a clear, milky whiteness. The transformation has been natural and unattended by any pain or inconvenience.

AMONG the Welsh "bidding weddings" were formerly the custom, the bride and groom sending out notices to all their friends announcing the wedding and soliciting presents. All married persons to whom either made a present on the wedding occasion are expected to return an article of the same kind and value, and the "bidding paper" promises that new gifts shall be faithfully recorded and scrupulously returned when the donors are themselves married.

THE latest instance of crime bringing its own punishment comes, on the authority of Dr. Leonard Guthrie, from Italy. An Italian woman had a husband, and the husband had the dropsy. But the dropsy did not work quickly enough. The woman put a toad into her husband's wine to poison him. But the poison which the toad's skin secretes has an active principle—phrynin—which much resembles digitalis, which is the best possible remedy for dropsy pending on heart disease. So, instead of killing her husband, she restored him to health.

A CURIOUS example of how sharply the edge of a windstorm may be defined is reported by the captain of the bark Peter Tredell, which recently arrived at San Diego from London. When off Valparaiso, the captain says, a whirlwind came along and passed over the stern of the vessel. A great sea accompanied the wind, and every sail and movable thing on the after part of the ship was carried away. The forward part of the vessel was untouched by the storm, which passed away in the distance, leaving a train of foam in its wake.

AN interesting discussion has sprung up among the palmists in regard to the line of the hand known as the marriage line. One recognized authority says that when this line curves upward the possessor is not likely to marry at all. Other experts reply that they know many married and happy people with such a line. It is also alleged that the traverse line on the "hill of Mercury," which one party says is the marriage line, is not so considered by the Chirological Society. "Our opinion," says the editor of the party organ, "is that these lines are signs of attachment, and there is scarcely a hand ever seen without at least one in the hand of either married or unmarried people."

Two shocking cases of miscarriage of justice are reported, one from France and the other from Germany. In France a woman has just been released after sixteen years' imprisonment on the discovery that she is entirely innocent of the death of her husband and of her brother-in-law, with the responsibility for which she had been charged; while in Germany a cashier of the ministry of finance, who was in the penitentiary for having embezzled a sum of 5,000 marks, has been liberated after twelve years' incarceration on it being brought to light that there had been no money stolen and that the apparent discrepancy had been due to a mistake on the part of the auditors. In neither case will the victim have any redress, as the law does not provide for any such judicial errors.

AMONG many quaint customs which are gradually disappearing is the so-called "Lion Sermon," which, after having been annually preached in the Church of St. Catherine, in the city of London, for nearly three centuries, has just been abolished. It owes its origin to an adventure which befell a mediæval Lord. According to the legend, being attacked by a lion while traveling with a caravan in Arabia, he fell upon his knees and vowed to devote his life to charity if spared from the lion's jaws. The animal is stated to have thereupon turned tail; and in pursuance of the vow thus made, the "Lion Sermon" has been regularly preached ever since.

AN ancient ceremony was revived on the occasion of the procession of judges when the Michaelmas term was opened at the law courts in London. It was the carrying of an exquisitely chased silver oar, some three feet long, before the president of the Admiralty Court; and as soon as he had taken his seat on the bench the oar was laid on the table in front of him, much in the same manner as the mace of the House of Commons is laid in front of the speaker. This silver oar dates back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was first used as a table ornament at the dinner given by the Middle Temple to Admiral Sir Francis Drake on his return from the Spanish main.

AN amusing impromptu addition to the performances of the Royal Aquarium Theatre of London occurred the other night. In the play a ghost comes an and frightens one of the characters, who rushes wildly about calling for help. A troupe of educated dogs, which were awaiting their turn to perform, became so excited by the noise that they rushed on the stage, headed by the gallant Bruce. They immediately made for the astonished ghost, who jumped upon a table in the centre of the stage, and, there surrounded by the pack, implored somebody to call off the dogs. Never, probably, has a spectre so entirely lost hig dignity, while the audience was so convulsed that it was some time after the animals were removed before the performance could proceed.

A REPORT from Butte, Mont., says that when Mr. McConville, of that place, killed a chicken for dinner recently he found its crop and gizzard full of gold nuggets. He immediately killed all his other chickens and found in the thirty-one crops and gizzards $387.55 worth of gold 18 karats fine, an average of $12.50-1-6 per chicken. Mr. McConville is not willing to abate even the sixth of a cent from the story, as it amounts to a good deal from a number of chickens. He at once bought fifty more chickens and put them in his gold pasture, and in four days' time one of them showed an accumulation of $2.80 worth of gold, or 70 cents a day. Mr. McConville proposes to buy all the chickens he can find and set them to work, expecting soon to accumulate a large property.

A QUEER story, and one which readers would do well to thoroughly salt (give it more than the proverbial grain) before swallowing, comes with first-class recommendation all the way from England. Thirty-three years ago, in 1860, a member of the Chaplin family died at Blankney, Lincolnshire, and was laid in the family tomb. This particular Chaplin was a naturalist, and among his other pets had a large gray bat. That bat was permitted to enter the tomb and was sealed up alive along with the corpse of his dead master. In 1866 the vault was opened, and to the surprise of all the bat was alive and fat. On four different occasions since the Chaplins have looked after the welfare of their dead relative's pet, and each time it has been reported that the bat was still in the land of the living, although occupying quarters with the dead. He was last seen in 1892.

ON November 17, Alexander Hockaday, residing in Spencer township, Harrison County, Ind., about twenty-five miles west of New Albany, celebrated the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of his birth. He was born in Virginia, November 17, 1779, the date, it is claimed, being authenticated by a record of a family Bible, now in the old man's possession. When quite young he came to Kentucky with his parents, but removed to Indiana when that State was a part of the great Northwestern Territory. Seventy years ago he removed to his farm in Harrison County, on which he now resides, and has lived there continuously since that time. His wife is still living, at the age of eighty-six years, and is sufficiently active to perform many of the household duties. Mr. Hockaday still retains his mental faculties almost unimpaired, and is wonderfully active for his years. He says that he has voted at every Presidential election since 1800, a period of ninety-three years. The old man seems to suffer no abatement of strength, and bids fair to live many years more.

THE British ship Lanark arrived in port two days ago, says the Philadelphia Press. Yesterday the physician from the British consulate went aboard to examine the crew. Three-fourths are Lascars, shipped in Bombay. The doctor found six suffering from heart affection and two from other diseases. The last two were in a serious condition. The doctor, through an interpreter, told one he must be removed to a hospital. The crew gathered around the physician and uttered furious protests. The sick man said he would die rather than leave the ship and his countrymen. A Lascar eats nothing but food prepared by a countryman; a Christian touching it would cause contamination, and anyone partaking of it after this defilement loses caste. This was why the sick man preferred death to leaving the vessel. He consented to go only after the doctor had solemnly promised that he should have food prepared by one of the crew, and be permitted to leave, whether sick or well, when his ship cleared this port. Then he and the other sick man, who is an Egyptian, were taken to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital. Not another Lascar could be induced to leave the ship. They have their own cook, who mixes the food on a square stone, mashes and boils it. Rice, tea, currie, and water form the main part of their diet. Under an agreement between the Indian Steamship association and the British government better care is taken of the Indian than of the English sailors. The Lascars ship under special and separate articles, which provides the kind of food they are to have, permit to worship as they please, and stipulate warmer clothing and plenty of it in cold climates. Little meat is eaten, for only those of a certain caste are allowed to indulge. The Lascars on the Banark are Buddhists and

THE MATABELE KING.

LOBENGULA THE CORPULANT SOUTH AFRICA RULER.

He is Possessed of Great Force of Character, But is an Exceedingly Cruel Monarch.

Lobengula, the Matabele King, whose trouble with the British troops in South Africa has called general attention to that part of the world, is the son of the dreaded Maselikatze, the conqueror of the natives who had long held possession of the country now known as Matabeleland and the Mashona country. After they had been subdued he took up his residence at Inyati and formed a large military kraal now known as Inyatine, where Lobengula was born. Maselikatze, known also as Umselekatze, ruled his people with a rod of iron and kept an army of 8,000 warriors, and could bring more into the field if required. He was a king who knew how to rule his turbulent subjects; a splendid warrior himself, he took care that his troops should be so likewise.

He died in 1869, and at his death, after some dispute about who should be his successor, Lobengula was proclaimed King with great rejoicings. Warriors to the number of 10,000 assembled to do homage to their new King. From that time up to the present he has held undisputed possession of the throne He took up his residence at Buluwayo, situated some sixty miles south of Inyatine, which he formed into a large military station, and where he has since resided. Lobengula is a man of great force of character; his will is law, and it would be death to any of his subjects to dispute his authority. It is by this iron will that he is able to rule his people. He is tall and well proportioned, but very corpulent. His royal wife died many years ago, leaving Lobengula a widower, with some forty or fifty wives to console him for his loss. There are no children living by his royal wife, although he has several daughters by his others. Some years ago he married a sister of Umzela, the King of Gaziland, which adjoins the Mashona country. Previously to this marriage his sister Nina ruled his household, and was devoted to her brother. Not unnaturally, perhaps, she became very jealous at her brother's marriage, a fact which displeased him. To get rid of the annoyance, therefore, Lobengula had her smothered.

His cruelty, indeed, knows no bounds. It is by his orders that the constant raids upon the Mashona people are made. Upon the slightest pretext he orders certain regiments to proceed to a particular kraal, where several indunas and some 600 or 800 Mashonas are living in supposed security. The regiments attack them in the night, killing all the men and women and the children over a certain age and bringing the younger ones back with them, together with such booty and cattle as they can lay their hands on. The King divides out the cattle to the regiments who have acted on the occasion, reserving a certain number for himself. The children are distributed among his people. They soon forget their nationality and as they grow up are incorporated in the Matabele nation. Yet with all this ferocity in his nature, and a cruelty surpassing imagination, one would fancy, to see him sitting on the box in front of his wagon indulging in his lunch of fried bullock liver cut into immense pieces, that he was a fat but inoffensive old man. There is a certain look in his eyes, however, that is an unmistakable sign of the man. Lobengula is exceedingly clever, yet full of duplicity. He can read a man's character after a few minutes' conversation with him, and will detect instantly if a man is playing him false. I only know of one good quality possessed by him—he is fond of children. Lobengula himself took a burning piece of wood from the fire and destroyed the eyes and nose of one of his men because he threw a stone at a child and knocked out its front teeth; this was witnessed by one of the traders.

A short time ago he ordered a young Kaffir to be killed for pulling a straw out of the thatch of one of his huts. No one is allowed to touch these on pain of death. There is no doubt about his ordering the deaths of Captain Patterson, Mr. Sargeant (son of Sir W. Sargeant), and young Mr. Thomas (son of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Shiloh), while on their way to the Victoria Falls. They were warned that foul play was intended, but they would not believe the report. When their death was reported to the King he said to some of the white traders, "Now Captain Patterson is dead the agreement goes for nothing." They had previously entered into some agreement with the King, which he afterwards regretted, and he disposed of the matter in the way we have just mentioned. No documents were found on the bodies. On another occasion, which will be last out of many more I could relate, a large impi went into the Mashona country, where they killed all the old people, making some of the women and big girls carry the plunder to the boundary, where they made them put the things down on the ground and then killed them, that they might not run away if brought into Matabeleland. The children, who soon forgot the land they had left, were preserved.

LIKE A HEART IN HIS LEG.

An Interesting Operation on a St. Louis Patient.

Dr. Marks, Superintendent of the City Hospital, cut a heart out of a man's leg the other day. Instead of being necessary to the patient's existence, as hearts usually are, this organ was a very dangerous possession and was likely to end his life at any moment. The heart was almost as large as the one usually found inside a man's ribs, and beat in very much the same manner. It was situated upon the inside of the right leg, four or five inches above the knee, and was more tender than the ball of the owner's eye.

Charles Gentry, a laborer, was the owner of this very remarkable organ. To the surgeons the phenomenon is called a traumatic aneurism of the femoral artery. This artery is the big blood feeding pipe that runs from the heart down through the body and leg, furnishing life to the different parts of the anatomy as it goes. About two months ago Gentry was struck upon the leg just over the artery by a shaft of a piece of machinery. The inner wall of the artery was burst, and the big pipe began to bulge out at this point. The outer wall, or coat of the artery, luckily stretched and held the blood, or Gentry would have bled to death in no time. The artery kept on swelling with every pulsation of the patient's heart From the size of a hazelnut the bulge grew and grew until it was larger than a man's fist. How the artery managed to stand it without bursting was a matter for wonder even to the surgeons. The least touch given to the skin over the swelling caused Gentry horrible pain, and he was obliged to keep very still lest any sudden movement or contact would break and by the hemorrhage bring on death. The aneurism could be seen to beat to all intents and purposes like any other heart. If one brought his ear close to it he could hear a constantly repeated flowing or breathing sound coming from beneath the skin. This noise was caused by the vacant air space around the swollen artery where it had crowded the muscles aside.

The other day Dr. Marks, decided to operate in order to save Gentry's life. The aneurism was preceptibly growing, and was bound to burst soon. The patient was laid upon the operating table and placed under the influence of chloroform. A sharp knife laid the tissues aside and exposed the femoral artery with its apple-shaped bulb. The artery was then tied, or "ligated," twenty-one inches above and two inches below the swelling, and the big bulb cut open. Nearly a pint of blood gushed forth and then there was no heart left. The slit artery was then sewed together with fine silk threads previously soaked in antiseptic solutions, and left to heal. The ligatures above and below were left to remain, however, until the artery is fully healed. Then they will be untied and the blood allowed to go down Gentry's leg as usual. In the mean time the patient's limb will receive blood from the smaller arteries, and will in all probability keep from dying.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

WASTE ABOARD BIG SHIPS.

Knives, Dishes, Table Linen & China Thrown Overboard.

A man came over on the big Cunarder Campania last trip who, being of an inquiring turn of mind, used his eyes and ears to good advantage all the way, and he expressed to a reporter the most unqualified amusement of the constant wholesale waste of valuable material.

"I don't think so much of the stewards' selling saloon fare to the steerage," he said, "because the food would be thrown overboard anyway, and the stewards, or 'flunkies' as the seamen call them, may well make something off it if they can. Their pay is small, so the transaction results in substantial benefit to them. A great many persons come over in the steerage because they don't care what their accommodations are so long as they get good food, and they are pretty sure of being able to buy that from the stewards. Of course, it isn't the square thing to do; but what I wondered the most at was the utter disregard for the ship's outfit.

"For instance, a steward would take down to the steerage a dozen dishes and plates of choice food in a large bucket, carefully covered so the contents would not be seen. Of course the bucket contained silver forks, spoons, knives and very often silver vegetable and dessert dishes and individual chocolate and coffee pots. When the food was eaten the china and silver went back to the bucket and the whole business was quietly dropped into the refuse chute and down into the sea! I've seen as many as ten buckets taken down by the same number of stewards three and four times a day throughout a trip, and in every case the crockery, silverware and bucket went overboard. You may take my word for it that anything a steward carries below never gets back to its proper quarters again, not only because of the risk of detection but because of the trouble.

"I doubt, though, if the risk is very great, for some of the officers are themselves exceedingly careless and destructive. I've seen large, brand new, handsome blankets taken into an officer's room for him to use as a rug while taking a bath. When he finished the blankets were rolled up and quietly dropped down the chute. And that happened a number of times during the voyage, too. No, I can't suggest a remedy, and the company wouldn't extend me a vote of thanks if I could, but it seems to me it would pay to have those things looked into a little and a responsible man placed in direct charge of affairs.

A steward's pay is very small, ranging from $5 to $30 a month, but never exceeding the latter sum. In many cases they get no pay at all, but, instead, not only work without a stipend but also pay the company for the privilege of serving it.—[St. Louis Post Dispatch].

Materials of Paper.

Paper can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are said to be used, as banana skins, bean stalks, pea vines, cocoanut fibre, clover and timothy hay, straw, sea and fresh water weeds and many kinds of grass are applicable. It has also been made from hair, fur and wool, from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire, from hop plants, from husks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into paper. There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thistles and thistledown, from tobacco stalks and tanbark. It is said that there are over 2,000 patents in this country covering the manufacture of paper.

The Chinese Navy Worthless.

It is stated at Shanghai, "on excellent authority," that the real reason why none of the Chinese squadron went to Bangkok, was that it was found there one of the squadron prepared for such a voyage without refitting, the internal condition of the ironclads and cruisers of China's navy being very imperfect.—[London News.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Deceptive—A Standing Literature—An Eye for Bargains—A Stomach Ache in Sight, Etc, Etc.

DECEPTIVE.

Visitor—Hark! That must be another railroad collision!

Host—Oh, no. That's Charlie's college club in the barn practicing a new yell.

A STANDING IN LITERATURE.

"What can you show by way of evidence that you are an author?"

"I've got the writer's cramp, and the doctors all say so.

AN EYE FOR BARGAINS.

Father—Is that young girl you are going to marry economical?

Son (enthusiastically)—I should say so! Why last year she spent $2,500 in bargains.—[Chicago Record.

A STOMACH ACHE IN SIGHT.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "do you know what the word 'foresight' means?"

"Yes'm."

"Can you give me an illustration?"

"Yes'm."

"You may do so."

"Last night my mamma told the doctor he might as well call around and see me Thanksgiving night."—[Washington Star.

ONE REPLACES THE OTHER.

Miss Manhattan (maliciously)—You must miss the dear old London fogs very much."

Lord Tuffnot (loftily)—I do. But I am partially compensated by your charming New York mud.—Vogue.

PROOF OF IT.

He (fervently)—Dearest, do you love me so much that you would rather be miserable with me, if you had to choose, than happy with any other man?

She—Why, darling, haven't I said that I would marry you?—[Vogue.

AND HOW THEY DO SPEAK!

The schools of oratory don't teach any eloquence that surpasses that of a couple of dumb and silent chairs sometimes, when pa goes into the parlor the morning after John has made an evening call.—[Somerville Journal.

CAPABLE SUBSTITUTES.

"You don't have monarchs in this country," said the foreigner, musingly.

"Not by that name," replied the native. "We have servant girls, however."—[Judge.

NOT AN ADMIRER OF IT.

Park Rowe—What d'ye think of the suit? Election bet, you know!

Hoffman Howes—That's too bad! How long do you have to wear it?

FRUGAL.

"I am sorry to tell you," said the editor, "that we cannot use your poem."

"Indeed?" "To be candid with you, it is clumsy in sentiment and faulty in construction. The rhymes are all wrong, and altogether it is not even decent doggerel." Here the editor paused for breath and the poet said meekly: "Give it back to me, please." "I don't think you can do anything with it." "Oh, yes, I can. "I'll have it set to music and make a popular song of it."—[Washington Star.

WASTED SOLICITUDE.

"Now, dear," said the thoughtful wife, "you will be careful not to get your feet wet, won't you?" "Humph!" replid the dyspeptic husband, "that's the way with you women. That shows just about how much consideration you have for a man. I suppose you'd be satisfied to see me break my neck trying to walk down to my office on my hands, wouldn't you?"—Washington Star.

A COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF HIMSELF.

"Reginald," said the young man's father, "you couldn't earn your salt." "Oh, yes, I could, fathah," he replied, complacently, and, after some thought, he added, "but I might have to fall back on you foh the peppah."—[Washington Star.

MARRIAGE WITHOUT MOTIVE.

Mistress—So you are going to leave my service? Now, what motive impels you to go away?

Servant—It's no motive, madame; it's a soldier!—[Paris Gaulois.

HAD ENOUGH.

Judge—Why didn't you call a policeman when the man assaulted you with a club?

Citizen—Call a policeman! Good heavens! Your Honor, wasn't I thumped enough as it was?—[New York Herald.

AN EXCEPTION.

"Are you going to—to wear that big hat to the theatre?" the young man asked.

"Yes, George." And after a silence, she added, "But I am going to take it off when we get inside."

And that is what confirmed George's suspicions that she is an angel.—Washington Star.

WHAT HE RETAINED.

"I was in a railroad accident once," said the man in the smoker to a group of listeners, "and had both legs and both arms broken." "Did you retain your presence of mind?" inquired one of the listeners. "No." "No! What did you do?" "I retained a lawyer and got $10,000 damage."—[Detroit Free Press.

LIMITATIONS OF MATRIMONY.

Little Boy—What is your papa?

Little Girl—He's a literary man.

"What's that?"

"He writes."

"What does he write?"

"Oh, he writes most everything 'cept checks."——[Good News.

A LITERAL TRUTH.

"I think your figures are pretty high," said the lady who was pricing feather beds and pillows.

"Madam," said the clerk, with a scracely percepitible twinkle in his eye, "all our best goods are marked down."—New York Press.

GENIUS APPRECIATED.

"Say;" said the business man to the detective, "some fellow has been running around through the country representing himself as a collector of ours. He has been taking in more money than any two of the men we have, and I want him collared as quick as you can."

"All right. I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

"Great Scott, man! I don't want to put him in jail. I want to hire him."—[Indianapolis Journal.

WON BY A FLANK MOVEMENT.

"I'm not going to ask for money, mum," said Rhodeside, "nor for food, though I'm faint with hunger and I ain't eat anything for two days, but for the sake of a poor man who's in hard luck, won't you, please, mum, allow me the loan of a piece of soap and a towel for a few minutes?"

It was about one hour later that Rhodeside finished a sumptuous meal and set forth with a fifty-cent piece in his hand.—[Chicago Record.

MORE THAN HALF BACK.

Friend—Your son played football at college, I am told.

Fond Mamma—Yes.

Friend—Quarterback?

Fond Mamma—Oh, he's nearly all back. He lost only an ear and a hand.—Puck.

THIS WALL WOULDN'T TELL

"Sh-h-h!" said the tragedian, "the very walls have ears!"

"Sure," answered the low comedian, glancing up hastily, "but this is a dead wall."

And the orchestra burst forth with a chord in G.—Indianapolis Journal.

IN THE CONSULTING-ROOM.

Doctor—"You look rather excited. For some time to come you had better not exert yourself too much. For instance, you must not—what is your profession?"

Patient—"Anarchist."

Doctor—"He must not throw bombs, do you hear?"—[Il Caffaro.

THE TEST OF EFFICACY.

"I don't see how your medicines can be much good, doctor."

"Why not, Freddy?"

"They don't taste nearly so bad as Dr. Brown's used to."—[Judge.

AN IMPORTANT ONE.

Professor in history (in the young ladies seminary)—"Having finished the sad story of this episode in the life of Marie Antoinette, I should be glad to answer any questions you may feel inclined to ask."

The class (in unison)—"What did she have on?"—[Chicago Record.

ONE CERTAINTY.

Tom—"Have you read 'Two Men and a Girl'? What do you think of it?"

Kitty—"No; but I think the girl must have had a good time"—[Puck.

Fighting Moles.

If two male moles meet in attendance on the same lady of their choice, they soon pick a quarrel, with the quip gallant or the retort courteous, and proceed to fight it out with desperate resolution. Their duel is a outrance. Just at first, to be sure, they carry on the war underground; but as soon as they have begun to taste blood, they lose all control of themselves, and adjourn for further hostilities to the open meadow. Indeed, it is seldom that you can see them emerge from their subterranean "run," except when seriously ill, or engaged in settling those little affairs of honor. Once arrived upon the battlefield, they go at it literally tooth and nail, and never cease till one or the other has disabled his adversary.

Then comes the most painful scene of all, which only regard for historical accuracy induces me to chronicle. As a faithful historian, however, I cannot conceal the fact that the victor male falls bodily in his triumph upon his fallen antagonist, tears him open on the spot, and drinks his warm blood as some consolation to his wounded feelings. The sense of chivalry and of the decencies of war has been denied to these brave and otherwise respectable insectivores.—[The Million.

Sentiment and Chicken.

A man I knew kept fowls for the table—pure Dorkings. As they grew plumper every day he would take a basket with food in it, scatter it among them and sigh deeply. After a few days of this, with a mournful countenance, he would give the orders for a couple to be placed in a fattening coop; then, when he had satisfied himself that they were just right, he would send for a man to wring their necks, giving him a shilling for the job, and while the deed was being done he would go off an a long walk.

His wife and daughters were as tender-hearted as he was. It ran in the family. Yet the servants always noticed that, whatever they might eat or leave on the dinner-table, they invariably finished up the fowls. This was, possibly, on the same principle as actuated one of the kings of the Cannibal Islands, who ate his grandfather out of respect.—Macmillan's Magazine.

The Origin of Starching.

The course of history carries us back no further than the year 1654 for the origin of starching in London. It was in that year that Mistress Van der Plasse came with her husband from Flanders to the English metropolis "for their greater safety," and there professed herself a starcher. The best housewives of the time were not long in discovering the excellent whiteness of the "Dutch linen," as it was called, and Mistress Plasse soon had plenty of good paying clients. Some of these began to send her ruffs of lawn to starch, which she did so excellently well that it became a saying that if anyone sent her a ruff made of a spider's web she would be able to starch it. So greatly did her reputation grow that fashionable dames went to her to learn the art and mystery of starching, for which they gladly paid a premium of £4 to £5, and for the secret of seething starch they paid gladly a further sum of twenty shillings.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder has all the Honors—In Strength and Value 20 per cent. above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competion with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were directed by the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The chief chemist's official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of twenty per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and forty-four per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Unresisting Prey to Tigers.

There are some unfortunate Indian villagers who appear to live all their lives in constant peril. On the one hand stands the man-eating tiger; on the other the Arms act warns them to beware of acquiring lethal weapons. They have nothing for it, therefore, but to trust everything to official protection, and this, it appears, sometimes proves anything but a safeguard. Only the other day the miserable inhabitants of Anami, a hamlet in Bengal, implored the Lieutenant Governor to take action before they were gobbled up.

A particularly hungry tiger had established itself close to the village, and almost every day witnessed a fresh outrage. At one time, the beast showed a preference for cattle, and the milky mothers of the herd had their ranks thinned. But this kind of fare required to have its monotony relieved at intervals by the substitution of "long pork," with the result of some inhabitant becoming acquainted with the digestive tigrine apparatus.

The villagers were quite willing to make war upon their striped foe; at least they professed to be. But they possessed no arms, that being forbidden by law, while the state did not attempt to afford them any protection beyond the general offer of rewards for tiger killing.

Similar cases are by no means uncommon; they often come to light in the native papers, by which they are adduced as arguments for the abrogation of the Arms Act. That remedy would be far worse than the disease; if all the people in Indian were allowed to carry deadly weapons there would be no end to battle, murder and sudden death. Efficient state protection is the proper remedy for an evil which would scarcely exist at all but for the interference of the state with the liberty of the subject.

Perhaps the Indian Civil Service examination will hereafter include some tests of sporting prowess; it is a much more necessary kind of education than many of the subjects which are taken up.

IS A FAMOUS CRIMINAL JUDGE.

Does Many Kind Acts, Though Credited with Judicial Severity.

The Recorder of the city of New York has the name of possessing a short temper, but for a baker's dozen of years he has with cherubic resignation put up with having his name mispronounced by some 1,700,000 of his fellow-citizens, every one of whom is pretty sure to have that name on his tongue during some portion of the year. The Press, therefore, comes to the long-suffering Recorder's rescue by informing the general public that Frederick Smyth pronounces his name Smith. In repose and with the eyes closed, as they frequently are, as if to shut out the dismal outlines of the court-room, Recorder Smyth's face looks like a death-mask of George Washington. When he smiles, as he does on those very unusual occasions when a lawyer makes a really humorous sally, it is a smile of dry amusement, and the face looks then like that of a cynical eighteenth century diplomat. The Recorder has a great fund of quiet humor of his own, which he keeps pretty much to himself. Everybody knows of this Judge's severity toward evil-doers, and his reputation for bending the plastic minds of juries in the way that his strong mind inclines—which is generally for conviction—is widespread. On the other hand, none but habitues of the court are aware of his many kindnesses to innocent prisoners brought before him, nor of his encouragement of such young lawyers as he really thinks worth developing. His term expires next year.

If the frock coat gets much longer trousers will be an unnecessary luxury.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Hunting Scene."

TEXT "*In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil.*"—Genesis xlix., 27.

A few nights ago 800 men encamped along the Long Island railroad so as to be ready for the next morning, which was the first "open day" for deer hunting. Between sunrise and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day fifteen deer were shot. On the 29th of October our woods and forests resound with the shock of firearms and are tracked of pointers and setters because the quail are then a lawful prize for the sportsman.

On a certain day in all England you can hear the crack of the sportsman's gun, because grouse hunting has begun, and every man that can afford the time and ammunition and can draw a bead starts for the fields. Xenophon grew eloquent in regard to the art of hunting. In the far east people, elephant mounted, chase the tiger. The American Indian darts his arrow at the buffalo until the frightened herd fall over the rocks. European nobles are often found in the fox chase and at the stag hunt. Francis I was called the father of hunting. Moses declares of Nimrod, "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord." Therefore, in all ages of the world, the imagery of my text ought to be suggestive, whether it means a wolf after a fox or a man after a lion.

Old Jacob, dying, is telling the fortunes of his children. He prophesies the devouring propensities of Benjamin and his descendants. With his dim old eyes he looks off and sees the hunters going out to the fields, ranging them all day, and at nightfall coming home, the game slung over the shoulder, and reaching the door of the tent the hunters begin to distribute the game, and one takes a coney, and another a rabbit, and another a roe. "In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil." Or it may be a reference to the habits of wild beasts that slay their prey and then drag it back to the cave or lair and divide it among the young.

I take my text, in the first place, as descriptive of those people who in the morning of their life give themselves up to hunting the world, but afterward, by the grace of God, in the evening of their life divide among themselves the spoils of Christian character. There are aged Christian men and women in this house, who, if they gave testimony, would tell you that in the morning of their life they were after the world as intense as a hound after a hare, or as a falcon swoops upon a gazelle. They wanted the world's plaudits and the world's gains. They felt that if they could get this world they would have everything. Some of them started out for the pleasures of the world. They thought that the man who laughed loudest was happiest. They tried repartee and conundrum and burlesque and madrigal.

They thought they would like to be Tom Hoods or Charles Lambs or Edgar A. Poes. They mingled wine and music and the spectacular. They were worshipers of the harlequin, and the Merry Andrew, and the buffoon, and the jester. Life was to them foam and bubble and cachinnation and roystering and grimace. They were so full of glee they could hardly repress their mirth even on solemn occasions, and they came near bursting out hilariously even at the burial because there was something so dolorous in the tone or countenance of the undertaker.

After awhile misfortune struck them hard on the back. They found there was something they could not laugh at. Under their late hours their health gave way or there was a death in the house. Of every green thing their soul was exfoliated. They found out that life was more than a joke. From the heart of God there blazed into their soul an earnestness they had never felt before. They awoke to their sinfulness and their immorality, and here they sit at sixty or seventy years of age as appreciative of all innocent mirth as they ever were, but they are bent on a style of satisfaction which in early life they never hunted—the evening of their days brighter than the morning. In the morning they devoured the prey, but at night they divided the spoils.

Then there are others who started out for financial success. They see how limber the rim of a man's hat is when he bows down before some one transpicuous. They felt they would like to see how the world looked from the window of a $4000 turnout. They thought they would like to have the morning sunlight tangled in the headgear of a dashing span. They wanted the bridges in the park to resound under the rataplan of their swift hoofs. They wanted a gilded baldric, and so they started on the dollar hunt. They chased it up one street and chased it down another. They followed it when it burrowed in the cellar. They treed it in the roof.

Wherever a dollar was expected to be, they were. They chased it across the ocean. They chased it across the land. They stopped not for the night. Hearing that dollar, even in the darkness, thrilled them as an Adirondack sportsman is thrilled at midnight by a loon's laugh. They chased that dollar to the money vault. They chased it to the Government treasury. They routed it from under the counter. All the hounds were out—all the pointers and the setters. They leaped the hedges for that dollar, and they cried: "Hark away! A dollar! A dollar!" And when at last they came upon it and had actually captured it their excitement was like that of a falconer who has successfully flung his first hawk.

In the morning of their life, oh, how they devoured the prey! But there came a better time to their soul. They found out that an immortal nature cannot live on bank stock. They took up a Northern Pacific bond, and there was a hole in it through which they could look into the uncertainty of all earthly treasures. They saw some Ralston, living at the rate of $25,000 a month, leaping from a San Francisco wharf because he could not continue to live at the same ratio. They saw the wizen and paralytic bankers who had changed their souls into molten gold stamped with the image of the earthy, earthy. They saw some great souls by avarice turned into homuncull, and they said to themselves, "I will seek after higher treasure."

From that time they did not care whether they walked or rode if Christ walked with them, nor whether they lived in a mansion or in a hut if they dwelt under the shadow of the Almighty; nor whether they were robed in French broadcloth or in homespun if they had the robe of the Saviour's righteousness; nor if they were sandalled with morocco or calfskin if they were shod with the preparation of the Gospel. Now you see peace on their countenance. Now that man says: "What a fool I was to be enchanted with this world. Why, I have more satisfaction in five minutes in the service of God than I had in all the first years of my life while I was gaingetting. I like this evening of my day a great deal better than I did the morning. In the morning I greedily devoured the prey, but now it is evening, and I am gloriously dividing the spoil."

My friends, this world is a poor thing to hunt. It is healthful to go out in the woods and hunt. It rekindles the luster of the eye. It strikes the brown of the autumnal leaf into the cheek. It gives to the rheumatic limbs the strength to leap like a roe. Christopher North's pet gun, the muckle-mou'd Meg, going off in the summer in the forest had its echo in the winter time in the eloquence that rang through the university halls of Edinburgh. It is healthy to go hunting in the fields, but I tell you that it is belittling and bedwarfing and belaming for a man to hunt this world. The hammer comes down on the gunecap, and the barrel explodes and kills you instead of that which you are pursuing.

When you turn out to hunt the world, the world turns out to hunt you, and as many a sportsman aiming his gun at a panther's heart, has gone down under the striped claws, so while you have been attempting to devour this world the world has been devouring you. So it was with Lord Byron. So it was with Coleridge. So it was with Catherine of Russia. Henry II. went out hunting for this world, and its lances struck through his heart. Francis I. aimed at the world, but the assassin's dagger put an end to his ambition and his life at one stroke. Mary Queen of Scots wrote on the window of her castle

> From the top of all my trust
> Mishap hath laid me in the dust.

The Queen Dowager of Navarre was offered for her wedding day a costly and beautiful pair of gloves, and she put them on, but they were poisoned gloves, and they took her life. Better a bare hand of cold privation than a warm and poisoned glove of ruinous success. "Oh," says some young man in the audience, "I believe what you are preaching. I am going to do that very thing. In the morning of my life I am going to devour the prey, and in the evening I shall divide the spoils of Christian character. I only want a little while to sow my wild oats, and then I will be good."

Young man, did you ever take the census of all the old people? How many old people are there in your house? One, two or none? How many in a vast assemblage like this? Only here and there a gray head, like the patches of snow here and there in the fields on a late April day. The fact is that the tides of the years are so strong that men go down under them before they get to be sixty, before they get to be fifty, before they get to be forty, before they get to be thirty; and if you, my young brother, resolve now that you will spend the morning of your days in devouring the prey the probability is that you will never divide the spoils in the evening hour. He who postpones until old age the religion of Jesus Christ postpones it forever.

Where are the men who, thirty years ago, resolved to become Christians in old age, putting it off a certain number of years? They never got to be old. The railroad collision, or the steamboat explosion, or the slip on the ice, or the falling ladder, or the sudden cold put an end to their opportunities. They have never had an opportunity since, and never will have an opportunity again. They locked the door of heaven against their soul, and they threw away the keys. They chased the world, and they died in the chase. The wounded tiger turned on them. They failed to take the game they pursued. Mounted on a swift courser, they leaped the hedge, but the courser fell on them and crushed them. Proposing to barter their soul for the world, they lost both and got neither.

While this is an encouragement to old people who are still unpardoned, it is no encouragement to the young who are putting off the day of grace. This doctrine that the old may be repentant is to be taken cautiously. It is medicine that kills or cures. The same medicine given to different patients, in one case it saves life and in the other it destroys it. This possibility of repentance at the close of life may cure the old man while it kills the young. Be cautious in taking it.

Again, my subject is descriptive of those who come to a sudden and radical change. You have noticed how short a time it is from morning to night—only seven or eight hours. You know that the day has a very brief life. Its heart beats twenty-four times, and then it is dead. How quick this transition in the character of these Benjamites! "In the morning they shall devour the prey, and at night they shall divide the spoils." Is it possible that there shall be such a transformation in any of our characters? Yes, a man may be at 7 o'clock in the morning an all devouring worldling, and at 7 o'clock at night he may be a peaceful distributive Christian.

Conversion is instantaneous. A man passes into the kingdom of God quicker than down the sky runs zigzag lightning. A man may be anxious about his soul for a great many years; that does not make him a Christian. A man may pray a great while; that does not make him a Christian. A man may resolve on the reformation of his character and have that resolution going on a great while; that does not make him a Christian. But the very instant when he flings his soul on the mercy of Jesus Christ, that instant is lustration, emancipation, resurrection. Up to that point he is going in the wrong direction; after that point he is going in the right direction. Before that moment he is a child of sin; after that moment he is a child of God. Before that moment devouring the prey; after that moment dividing the spoil. Five minutes is as good as five years.

My hearer, you know very well that the best things you have done you have done in a flash. You made up your mind in an instant to buy, or to sell, or to invest, or to stop, or to start. If you had missed that one chance, you would have missed it forever. Now, just as precipitate and quick and spontaneous will be the ransom of your soul. Some morning you were making a calculation. You got on the track of some financial or social game. With your pen or pencil you were pursuing it. That very morning you were devouring the prey, but that very night you were in a different mood. You found that all heaven was offered you. You wondered how you could get it for yourself and for your family. You wondered what resources it would give you now and hereafter. You are dividing peace and comforts and satisfaction and Christian reward in your soul. You are dividing the spoil.

One Sabbath night at the close of the service I said to some persons, "When did you first become serious about your soul?" And they told me, "To-night." And I said to others, "When did you give your heart to God?" And they said, "To-night." And I said to still others, "When did you resolve to serve the Lord all the days of your life?" And they said, "To-night." I saw by the gayety of their apparel that when the grace of God struck them they were devouring the prey, but I saw also in the flood of joyful tears, and in the kindling raptures on their brow, and in their exhilarant and transporting utterances, that they were dividing the spoil.

If you have been in this building when the lights are struck at night, you know that with one touch of electricity they are all blazed. Oh, I would to God that the darkness of your soul might be broken up, and that by one quick, overwhelming, instantaneous flash of illumination you might be brought into the light and the liberty of the sons of God!

You see that religion is a different thing from what some of you people suppose. You thought it was a decadence. You thought religion was maceration. You thought it was highway robbery; that it struck one down and left him half dead; that it plucked out the eyes; that it plucked out the plumes of the soul, that it broke the wing and crushed the beak as it came clawing with its black talons through the air. No, that is not religion.

What is religion? It is dividing the spoil. It is taking a defenseless soul and panoplying it for eternal conquest. It is the distribution of prizes by the king's hand, every medal stamped with a coronation. It is an exhilaration, expansion. It is imparadisation. It is enthronement. Religion makes a man master of earth, of death and hell. It goes forth to gather the medals of victory won by Prince Emanuel, and the diadems of heaven, and the glory of realms terrestrial and celestial, and then, after ranging all worlds for everything that is resplendent, it divides the spoils.

What was it that James Turner, the famous English evangelist, was doing when in his dying moments he said "Christ is all! Christ is all?" Why, he was entering into light. He was rounding the Cape of Good Hope. He was dividing the spoil. What was the aged Christian Quakeress doing when at eighty years of age she arose in the meeting one day and said: "The time of my departure is come. My grave clothes are falling off?" She was dividing the spoil.

> She longed with wings to fly away
> And mix with that eternal day.

What is Daniel now doing, the lion tamer, and Elijah, who was drawn by the flaming coursers, and Paul, the rattling of whose chains made kings quake, and all the other victims of flood and fire and wreck and guillotine—where are they? Dividing the spoil.

> Ten thousand times ten thousand,
> In sparkling raiment bright,
> The armies of the ransomed saints
> Throng up the steeps of light.

> 'Tis finished, all is finished,
> Their fight with death and sin.
> Lift high your golden gates
> And let the victors in.

Oh, what a grand thing it is to be a Christian! We begin now to divide the spoil, but the distribution will not be completed to all eternity. There is a poverty struck soul, there is a business despoiled soul, there is a sin struck soul, there is a bereaved soul—why do you not come and get the spoils of Christian character, the comfort, the joy, the peace, the salvation that I am sent to offer you in my Master's name?

Though your knees knock together in weakness, though your hand tremble in fear, though your eyes rain tears of uncontrollable weeping—come and get the spoil. Rest for all the weary. Pardon for all the guilty. Rescue for all the bestormed. Life for all the dead. I verily believe that there are some who have come in here downcast because the world is against them, and because they feel God is against them, who will go away saying:

> I came to Jesus as I was,
> Weary and worn and sad.
> I found in Him a resting place,
> And He has made me glad.

Though you came in children of the world, you may go away heirs of heaven. Though this very autumnal morning you were devouring the prey, now, all worlds witnessing, you may divide the spoil.

THEY SAVED THE EXPRESS.

A Battle Between Freight Trainmen and Eight Robbers.

Goshen, Ind., was thrown into excitement by a desperate attempt, made almost within the city limits, to wreck the New York fast express, on the Lake Shore Road, which is due there at 12.19. At 12 o'clock a shrill whistling in the Lake Shore yards and from the water works plant, which is located very close to the Lake Shore freight depot, brought two of the night police and a number of citizens to the scene. They found the first section of No. 60, the Chicago and New York fast meat freight in the yards, and a badly battered-up train crew. It was learned from the apparently dazed crew that two attempts had been made to use the last ten cars of the train to carry out a dastardly attempt to wreck No. 12, the New York fast express on the Lake Shore Road. It was, however, brought to an unsuccessful end by the heroic resistance of the trainmen.

The first section of No. 60 pulled out of Elkhart at 10.23, with orders to run to Ligonier without stop. All seemed well with the train, but when about a mile from Elkhart the conductor, John Hickok, and two brakemen were attacked by a band composed of eight tramps, who boarded the train at Elkhart, and had been concealed between the cars. They overpowered the crew, and were proceeding to disconnect the last ten cars, when the crew, assisted by the engineer and fireman, again secured control of the train. A second attempt was made five miles further on, and from that point into Goshen, a run of four miles, a desperate fight was waged between the eight robbers and the crew.

Conductor Hickok, who knew the danger that No. 12 was in of running into the freight, encouraged the brakemen and an extra conductor, Campbell, who happened to be on the train, and they waged a successful fight until the train reached Goshen yards. The battle for the control of the train was desperate for the last four miles, and Conductor Hickok was badly bruised and pummelled, as was also one of the brakemen, who resides at Elkhart. The robbers secured four watches and all the money belonging to the crew. The engineer whistled for help and officers were quickly on the scene, but the robbers escaped.

The plan of the robbers was one which would, had it been successfully carried out, incurred great loss of life. They were endeavoring to leave eight or ten cars of the freight on the track into which they expected No. 12, which was following close after, would dash. In the consequent wreck, it is surmised that the wreckers expected to get away with considerable booty from the express car. The place where the first attempt was made, one mile this side of Elkhart, was one singularly well adapted for that kind of work. It is a sparsely-settled location, and one of the darkest places on the Lake Shore Road. There is a rather sharp curve there, as is also one not far from the city.

No. 12, the fast express, is the same train which was so successfully looted at Kessler two months ago, and is a very heavy train, never being made up of less than ten or eleven cars.

CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL DEAD

He Was the Oldest Member of the House in Point of Service.

Congressman Charles O'Neill, the father of the House of Representatives, he having been a member of the lower house of Congress from the Second district of Philadelphia since 1862, with the exception of the Forty-second session, died at his home in Philadelphia.

Mr. O'Neill left Washington August 2 last, when for the first time in his life, he was stricken with illness. Pneumonia developed, and this caused his death.

After the death of Congressman Kelley, Mr. O'Neill was called the "Father of the House," because he was the oldest member in point of service. Mr. O'Neill was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1821.

After attending the ordinary schools he went to Dickinson College, from which institution he graduated in 1841. He then studied law and entered upon his practice which continued throughout his life. He entered the House of Representatives in 1850 and served during 1851, 1852 and in 1863. In 1853 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress and served afterwards in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forth-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 16,107 votes against 9,056 for Maloney, his Democratic opponent.

The oldest member of the House always administers the oath to the Speaker. Mr. O'Neill performed that service after the death of Mr. Kelly.

TWELVE THOUSAND PERISH.

Earthquake Shocks at Kuchan, Persia, Still Continue.

A despatch to the London Times from Teheran says that 12,000 persons perished in an earthquake at Kuchan, Persia.

Ten thousand bodies have been recovered, and 2000 are still under the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle have been destroyed so far. The shocks still continue.

THE RIM OF A WHEEL.

Explanation of Why the Top Moves Faster than the Bottom.

The statement that the top of a wheel moves faster than the bottom has occasioned much discussion by practical men in all lines of business, and frequently they have aired their views in these columns. Our excellent contemporary, Power, recently published the following lucid explanation of the problem:

The angular velocity of all parts of the wheel about the hub is the same. The linear velocity about the hub of all points in the wheel is proportionate to their distance from the center, whether above or below the center. With reference to the ground or a stationary object the top of the wheel advances the faster, but as every point in the wheel is consecutively assuming that position the forward motion of the wheel as a whole, is, of course, the same. In the accompanying sketch the top of a wheel is marked A, the bottom B. As the wheel makes a half revolution, bringing A to the bottom and B to the top, these points are carried through paths indicated by the dotted lines. During the first quarter revolution A has gone to A1, B only to B, but during the next quarter A goes only to A2, while B goes to B2. The curve traced is a cycloid. While the point B was below the hub it went ahead only the distance x; when it was above it went ahead with reference to the ground the distance y. When A was above the center it went ahead the distance m, after it fell below the center it only made the distance n in the same time, but x plus y equals m plus n. The apparent anomaly that different parts of the same wheel can travel at different speeds is explained by remembering that it is the speed as between one part of the wheel and a stationary object, not as between different parts of the same wheel that is considered. In the first position A and B are at equal distances from a point in front of the carriage. In the second position A is ahead of B in the direction of movement of the carriage a distance to the diameter of the wheel. In the third position they are again even, for one loses below the center as much as the other gains above.

The Bay View Reading Circle.

Ever since the well-known Chautauqua Circle was started there has been an insistent demand for a short, well-planned and low-priced course of reading for the thousands for whom the above circle course is too expensive, and requires too much time. The Bay View Reading Circle has been organized to meet the demand. Many of the leading educators and ministers of the country are among its promoters, and Mr. J. M. Hall, of Flint, Mich., is the Superintendent. To him application should be made for information. The circle has a four years' course of reading, and has the advantage of specializing subjects. The first year is the German year, beginning with November. There is so much aimless and haphazard reading, that the well-planned and attractive Bay View course ought to meet with instant favor.

FASHION requires that pie should be eaten with a fork; but Bass says he always eats it with cheese, which is quite good enough for him.—Boston Transcript.

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USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles. —"Pre-eminently the best."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 7

SIXTY YEARS OF TARIFFS.

Preceding the McKinley law the tariff of 1828, known as the "tariff of abominations," marked the high water line of the protectionists. It was the culmination of agitation, starting after the war of 1812, which aimed to perpetuate war taxes of that period, very much as the civil war taxes have been perpetuated against the consumers of the country since the close of the civil war, and reached their climax 25 years after the last shot was fired at Appomattox in the McKinley law, says the Pittsburg *Post*. The law of 1828 created a revulsion against the extreme protectionists. It laid duties averaging 61 per cent. On pig iron the duty was 62½ cents per 100; on bar iron 112 cents per 100, and on rolled bar $30 per ton. On all raw materials excessive taxes were laid, and on articles of wool, cotton and iron, rates were very high. There might have been some excuse in the fact of "infant industries." It was 66 years ago.

The reaction against the tariff of 1828 called forth Clay's compromise of 1833, which probably saved the country from civil war. Clay had hitherto been the most uncompromising of protectionists, but the "tariff of abominations" was too much for him. Its average rate of duty was 61 per cent. the highest in our history. The compromise of Mr. Clay provided for a graduated reduction every two years until the uniform rate would be 20 per cent. But when the average of 25 had been reached in 1842 there was a temporary revival of protection sentiment and the Whigs passed the tariff of that year. It did not last long, however, and only reached an average of 36 per cent. Then came another revival of revenue reform, and the Walker tariff of 1846 was passed after a very bitter contest by the casting vote in the senate of Vice President Dallas, of this state. At first the Walker tariff was received in the manufacturing districts as if it had been the death-knell of all industries. In Pittsburg the feeling was so intense that Vice President Dallas was hung and burnt in effigy on top of Monument hill in Allegheny, and the general talk of the protected patriots, as it is just now, was that idleness, beggary and want would be its sure fruits. A very few years showed how far wrong they were. It is safe to say that everything prospered under the tariff of 1846 and 10 years after it passed both Democrats and Republicans came together and still further reduced its rates by the tariff of 1857, under which the average of duties went down to 19 per cent. It was the only non-partisan tariff of the last 70 years. Mr. Seward, speaking of the vote in the senate on this "free trade" tariff, said that "the vote of not a single senator was governed by any partisan consideration whatever."

Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years" says that under the tariffs of 1846 and 1857 there was abundant revenue; that manufactures flourished, and that in a short time opposition to these laws practically ceased. The tariff question went out of politics.

Then came the civil war, with the necessity of increased revenues and every method of taxation was resorted to. Talk of Democratic tariff tinkering, the tariffs of 1845 and 1857 are the only ones they have made in the last half century, while the Republicans from their first tariff law of 1761 to the McKinley law of 1890 have passed no less than 26 separate tariff bills. There is tinkering for you. And the striking fact is that the heaviest war taxes imposed fall short of the extortion of the McKinley tariff 25 years after the war. There was a constantly ascending scale of customs taxation for the creation of trusts and monopolies.

In 1883 the Republicans appointed a tariff commission, made up exclusively of protectionists, to revise the tariff.

Mr. H. W. Oliver, of this city, was undoubtedly the most influential and important member of this commission. It traveled over the country and made a thorough examination of all industries through the testimony of those conducting them. As a result Mr. Oliver and his commission unanimously reported that the then existing duties ought to be reduced 20 to 25 per cent. The duties then in force for the most part were less than those of the present McKinley tariff. Except as to raw materials, the New York *Evening Post* says, the Wilson bill is not on the whole more radical than the tariff commission bill of 1883, although as to single items there may be decided differences. We have had no opportunity of making an examination and therefore suggest that Mr. Oliver has the floor. On one item much in controversy, that of tin plate, the tariff of 1883 proposed a duty of 35 per cent. while the Wilson bill gives 40 per cent. The bill agreed to, however, by the tariff commission as a wise measure of reduction was "jumped on" with both feet by the protectionists inside and outside of congress, and a new scheme of extravagant taxation was hatched by a conference committee and is known as the tariff of 1883. That lasted until McKinley took up the subject and devised the bill of 1890 to protect trusts and monopolies, framing it on the general principle of taxation for protection with incidental revenue. That tariff, coupled with the Sherman law, has brought the country to its present condition.

TRADE is mending up here since the new tariff bill was reported—there are now two drays hauling goods and packages to and from our r.r. station where there used to be one.

SENATOR Vorhees thinks the new tariff bill will be in the hands of the President for his signature by Feb. 1.

THE repeal of the Silver bill is a blessing in disguise to Colorado, after all. A committee of business men of the State, organized to advertise Colorado in the East and Europe, has decided "to concentrate the first effort upon advertising the gold resources of the State." Indeed, it is now pointed out by those papers and people who lately avowed that the downfall of silver meant ruin to Colorado, that the State has more wealth in gold than in silver, and that "there is gold enough here to supply labor for all the silver miners and to restore the old-time prosperity." The world can view with equanimity quite a large increase in the gold output.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland sent his message to congress on Monday. In it he approves of the Wilson tariff bill. Relative to Hawaiian affairs the President says he will send a special message to congress giving a history of the same, after additional news is received from Honolulu.

Mr. Cleveland speaks for a sound and lasting financial policy, in strong terms deprecating temporary and useless shifts which are only alluring expedients. He stands by the Civil Service Law with greater earnestness as having proven beneficial in his judgment. Pension frauds are denounced, while the deserving soldier receives the President's warmest support for liberal pension; the payment of fees to United States attorneys, clerks and commissioners should be stopped and no longer be taken off the soldier, as the fee system is an injustice to the pensioner.

Relative to Brazilian affairs the President says the insurgents have no claims to recognition. He thinks our army needs reorganization.

Our foreign relations are all of the most friendly nature.

The message is able and patriotic in every line and the enemies of the administration will find it difficult to pick flaws in it.

CONGRESS met on Monday; the reading of the President's message was the only matter of interest in the senate and house.

The Republicans in their caucus concluded there should be no dilatory tactics displayed by them against any measure Democrats may bring forward for consideration.

Chairman Harrity is favorably mentioned for the Democratic nomination for congressman-at-large, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lilly last week. The election will be held at the spring election in February.

LA-GRIP has broken out with great fierceness in Pittsburg and other parts of the state, and is reported far more vicious in its effects than in former years. In our own county there have not been so many signs of grip yet.

DEEP snows are reported from all sections of the country; in many places in our state from 8 to 12 inches; in the west and north-west 2 to 3 feet and mercury down 24 below 0.

THE Republicans have lost all their amiability. They are not at all pleased with the President's message: they are clean out-o'sorts with his tariff views; they are snarling at his conduct of Hawaiian affairs; they are dissatisfied with his strike at the pension frauds; they growl because he urges economy in expenditures; and they are scolding if he sneezes and grumble if he does not sneeze. Now what the REPORTER would like to know, is, where the dickens do these fellows get their whisky that they are so terribly out of fix all over? Something must have given them the grip, yellow jaunders, measles, mumps, toothache, diarrhoea and chicken pocks all at the same time; where are they getting their liquor?

NO INEQUALITIES.

A remark made by a Philadelphia business man in relation to the Wilson bill, while intended to bring a weakness of the bill to notice makes its strength apparent. This gentleman said that while the advalorem duty of the new bill makes the duty on the common grades of tin plate but a little more than a cent a pound it increases the rate on the finer grades. The gentleman who spoke said this is an inequality which might be removed by the imposition of a specific instead of an advalorem duty.

This is not an inequality. It is one of the best features of the new bill. By the operation of advalorem duties the value of the article imported determines the amount of the duty to be paid. Specific duties are imposed upon the bulk of the article without reference to the value. The only reasonable way of imposing tariff duties is upon the value of the article. It is the only one that imposes a reasonable and proportionate rate. An advalorem duty is always the same; the rate of per cent, of duty never change. Forty per cent, advalorem is always forty per cent. A specific duty always deviates from the proportion of duty to value.

The best grade of tin plates sell in London for about $3 50. The advalorem duty on these at the rate of forty per cent, is only $1 40. At the specific rate of two and two-tenths cents imposed by the McKinley bill the duty is $2 37. Upon the cheaper grades, which sell at about $2.85, the duty is $1.14 under the Wilson bill's forty per cent. duty. This, of course, gradeuates the duty with the value of the plate, and if it can have any effect up on domestic manufactures will encourage the manufacture of the better grades of the articles. The manufacture of the worst grades of all articles has been so long encouraged by high tariff duties that the other thing is something refreshing.

The only thing the Wilson bill and its advalorem duties cannot prevent is misrepresentation of the value of goods imported. But as this has not been stopped by other laws the failure to do so now cannot be set down to inequalities or inefficiency of the new law. Advalorem duties are the simplest, best and most equitable.—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

W. E. Smith, of Millheim, and Lizzie Harter, of Pleasant Gap.

Robert W. Bloom and Alda M. Houser, of Centre Hall.

George F. Durst, of Harris township and Maggie Keller, of Potter township.

Wm. S. Frame and Sarah L. Owenly, of Philipsburg.

Isaiah I. Woodel, of Sandy Ridge, and Rosie Conker, of Port Matilda.

Edgar I. Bechdel, of Blanchard, and Anna M. Decker, of Nittany.

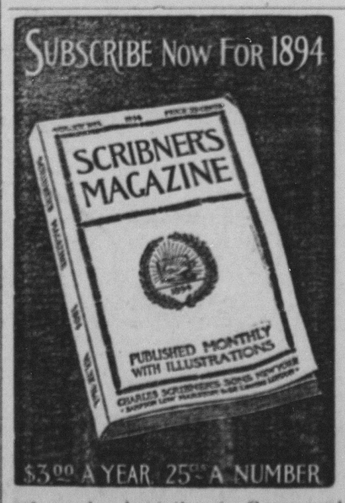
Services Sunday.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, by Rev. James W. Boal. He will also hold services at Spring Mills next Sabbath morning.

Well Attended.

The union Thanksgiving services in the Evangelical church last Thursday morning were well attended. Rev. J. W. Boal delivered the sermon, which was an able one.

—Every article purchased at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, carries with it a guarantee. Every sale is made satisfactory.



A year's subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will bring into your home twelve monthly numbers, aggregating over 1500 pages of the best and most interesting reading, and more than 700 beautiful illustrations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEORGE W. CABLE will begin in the January number a romance entitled "John March, Southerner."

Two other important serials have been engaged: J. M. BARRIE, author of the famous "Little Minister," has written a new novel, the first since that famous story. GEORGE MEREDITH, the great English novelist, has in preparation a novel entitled "The Amazing Marriage."

SHORT STORIES will be abundant. W. D. HOWELLS, MISS ELLIOT, W. H. BISHOP, LUDOVIC BOURGET, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS and many new writers will contribute.

STUDIES OF AMERICAN LIFE will be an important feature, including Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox, etc., and the West.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be even more numerous and beautiful than ever. A series of frontis pieces chosen by Philip Gilbert Hamerton will be especially notable.

COMPLETE PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST.

Special Offer: The numbers for 1893 and a subscription for 1894, - - $ 4 50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - - - 6 00
Sample Copy, 10 cents.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY - SUNDAY - WEEKLY
For 1893 & '94.

Still maintains its position as Philadelphia's Greatest Family Newspaper.

It Prints All the News,

And this news is carefully verified, fully classified, ably edited, legibly printed and made the more interesting by being well illustrated.

Editorially It Is Strong,

Its editorial policy being at once forceful, fearless, impartial, aggressive, honest and always directed to the public welfare.

It Is Pre-Eminently a Family Paper,

Meeting all requirements as such by appealing directly to the best interests of every member of the household and by the absence of anything of an objectionable character in either its news, literary or advertising columns.

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By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday) one year, -	$6.00
" " " one month, -	.50
" (including Sunday), one year, -	7.50
" " " one month -	.65
Sunday, one year, - - - -	2.00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year, - -	1.00

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The Press Company, Limited,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE PRESS IS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Press Want "Ads." give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,044 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 10,967 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day. This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (PREPAID.)

"Situations Wanted" -	Half cent a word
"Help Wanted" - -	One cent a word
"Real Estate" - - -	One cent a word
"Boarding" - - - -	Two cents a word
"Rooms" - - - - -	Two cents a word
"For Sale" and *	Sundays, Two cts. a word
"Business opportunities	Weekdays, 1c. word

For small amounts one-cent or two-cent stamps are accepted same as cash.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Tibbens, deceased, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA M. TIBBENS,
oct19-6t Penn Cave P. O.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Catharine Gentzel, dec'd, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES D GENTZEL, Adm'r.
nov2-6t Spring Mills.

PUBLIC SALE.—A GOOD TWO-STORY dwelling house, with good summer house on it, and lot, in Coburn, will be sold cheap at private sale. A good property and well located, a bargain. Apply to,

LUCY M. AUMAN,
nov.9-tf Potters Mills.

$5 $10 and $20, Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; $50 and $100 bills 10 cents each; 25c and 50c shinplasters 10 cents each; $1 and 2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. D. BARKER, 99 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John H. Odenkirk, deceased late of Potter township, Centre county, having been placed in the hands of the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all persons having claims, to present them duly authenticated by law, for settlement.

MARY J ODENKIRK,
W. A. KERR,
nov16-6t Executors.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. H. & P. P. Long, has been mutually dissolved, during the month of December, 1893, the books will remain in the hands of G. H. Long, at the brick store, Spring Mills, for settlement.

ALSO.—The store business at Potters Mills, will be dissolved on January 1st, 1894, books to remain with P P. Long, at Potters Mills during the month of January, 1894.

G. H. & P. P. LONG.
nov19-3t Spring Mills & Potters Mills.

CHARTER NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the 2nd day of January A. D 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. under an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Evangelical Church of Centre Hall, Pennsylvania," the character and object of which is to support a place of public worship according to the doctrines of the Evangelical church, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
nov30-3t Solicitors.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

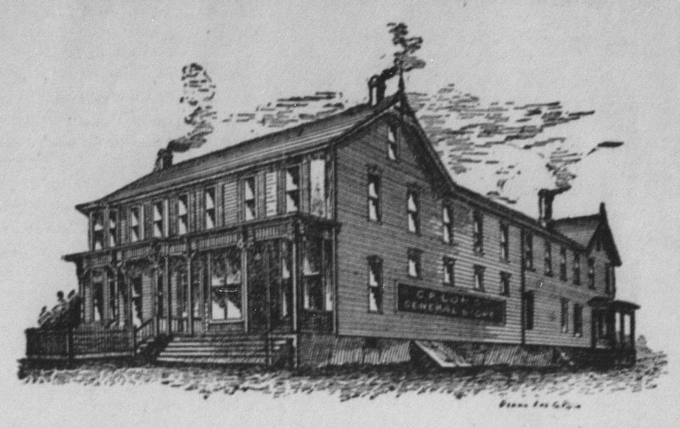
The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail $2 a year.
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail, - - - $8 a year.
The Weekly, - - $1 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

—A good pair of shoes will make an excellent and appreciated Christmas present. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, can furnish anything in that line to be had.



Watch This Space . . . . .

For Bargains to be offered you next week. C. P. Long is in Philadelphia and New York this week, buying bargains for his store. Goods will be opened about Dec. 11th.

C. P. LONG & Co.

Spring Mills, - - - - - Penna.

Try Us.
Try Us.
Try Us.
Try Us.
Try Us.

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING!

WE promise to make your visit an actual saving of Dollars and Cents to you.

FAUBLES, BELLEFONTE.

Try Us.
Try Us.
Try Us.
Try Us.
Try Us.

+ - +

MONSTROUS RAILROAD SCHEME

Long Elevator Electric Air Line from New York to the West.

A dispath from Cleveland, Ohio, says that a monstrous railroad scheme, has just come to light. Large and influential capital from New York to St. Louis is concerned in the scheme, and now the company is assured of the success of the undertaking. It is to construct an elevated electric railway to connect New York with Chicago. The projectors have been quietly working for the past two years, and have made every effort to keep their plans from the press and public.

Who all the capitalists interested are cannot be learned as yet, but it is known that the Carnegie people of Pittsburg are largely concerned. Ex-Goveror Foster, of Ohio, is one of the principal managers. His time during the past months has been given to the projects by way of influencing capital to accept it.

Though all information on the subject is given out with great reluctance, the following facts have been learned from an authentic source. One hundred million dollars will be expended in completing the railroad, and the necessary capital is already in sight, so that success is assured.

The route will be via Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, and then through Indiana to Chicago. The surveys have been quietly made. The road will have a double track, and some device whereby the cars cannot jump the track has been patented. Dr. Anderson controls most of the patents.

The distance betweene the two points over the elevated route will be just about 1,000 miles, and the time required to make the run will not be quite ten hours. The trains will go at a speed a little greater than 100 miles per hour. All bids on contracts for material and constructions are in and accepted, and but few difficulties remain to block the way of immediate construction.

Latest from Snyder County.

A joke too good to be lost—even if it does come near home—occurred week before last, says the Middleberg *Post*, when several of our town boys, who with an eye to lay up a little money for a sore heel had sent to Baltimore for a lot of sweet potatoes and a barrel of shell oysters, which they peddled out among the farmers. They had just pulled up in front of a very pretentious looking farm house and called out, "oysters and sweet potatoes," when the "lord of the manor" made his appearance and asking the price of their potatoes he came up to the wagon, where he picked up an oyster, looked at it critically, turned it over, smelled at it, and then remarked, "Ei, was fariche fordempte groombeera sin don des?"

New States to be Admitted.

Measures for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah are now pending in congress and all are to be pressed to a vote without any needless delay. The delegates from all these territories are all Democrats, and it is confidently asserted by the Democrats of these prospective states that there is no doubt that the United States senators and congressmen to be elected in the new states will be of the same political faith, and thus materfally assist to maintain the supremacy of the Democracy in the two houses of congress as well as to furnish a significant quota of Democratic electoral votes to the electoral college in the next presidential contest.

Another Strike Likely.

The action of a number of Beech Creek coal operators in making a further reduction by cutting the price paid for yardage 25 per cent. threatens another strike. The miners have issued a letter to the operators of Osceola Mills and along the Beech Creek railroad inviting them to a conference on Friday at Philipsburg to consider the question.

Anything In Any Line.

We are making the greatest display in Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Umbrellas, Men's Furnishing — everything in men's and boy's wear except shoes.

The largest stock we have ever carried and at the lowest possible prices.

Holiday goods in great variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

First Freight.

Bellefonte's new railroad has landed its first freight; now we hope the expected boom will follow—the competing road having opened for business. Let there be some other booming besides that from the lime-kiln quarries.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

The strike on the Lehigh Valley r.r. ended on Tuesday by the influence of arbitrators, both sides making concessions.

Bought a Farm.

Newt Brungart purchased the Jacob Brungart farm in Miles township, for $6,700.

—Lewins, at Bellefonte, has the best cutter in Pennsylvania, and a better fit cannot be had than from him. The prices are always way down.

ACCIDENT TO AN OLD LADY.

Aged Mrs. Robert Potter Breaks a Leg While Getting Out of Bed.

Mrs. Robert Potter, living some distance west of Centre Hall met with a serious accident this, Thursday morning in breaking a leg while getting out of bed. Mrs. Potter is probably the most aged person living in Centre county, and on the 8th inst. would have celebrated her 95th birthday. She is the mother of Mr. Fergus Potter, of Linden Hall. Owing to her great age the accident may prove a serious one, but her many friends throug hout the valley hope for a recovery from the accident. Dr. Jacobs was called to minister to the lady and set the fractured member.

A Timely Discovery.

Last Sunday morning the large stone dwelling house at Tusseyville, occupied by the families of Mr. Michael F. Rossman and Mr. Wm. Martz had a narrow escape from being totally destroyed by fire. In the part of the house occupied by Will Martz was a fire place but had been boarded up. Sometime in the night the chimney took fire, and Mrs. Martz was awakened by the baby crying for a drink of water, when she arose and discovered a bright light outside, she immediately awakened her husband who went down stairs and found the chimney boards and mantle burning fiercely, the flames reaching the ceiling. He called Mr. Rossman and by prompt measures succeeded in subduing the flames, but about a dozen buckets of water were necessary. Had the flames held sway a few minutes longer before being discovered they would have gained such headway that the house with its contents would have been totally destroyed. Mr. Martz's family lost some clothing which was burned, but otherwise the damage was to no great extent beyond filling the house with smoke and ashes.

Without a Tax Collector.

Curtin township, this county, has had no tax collector for the past year, consequently the state of finances of that township is pretty low. The man who was regularly elected refused to give bond for the faithful performance of the duty, and as he could not be compelled to do so, his official career ended before it began. The County Commissioners had the court appoint one or two others successively to whom the duplicates had been sent, but in each case they were returned with thanks. Times are pretty hard in Curtin township and to collect the taxes now will be no easy job.—Bellefonte *News*.

Church Dedicated.

The Salem Lutheran church at Aaronsburg, which had been thoroughly overhauled and repaired the last several months, was re-dedicated last Sunday morning. Rev. Dr. H. O. Holloway, of Mifflintown, delivered the dedicatory sermon, and made an able discourse. He was assisted in the services by Dr. E. J. Wolf, of Gettysburg. The church had been fitted with new memorial windows, new carpet, pulpit lamp and chandelier, repainted and papered throughout at an expense of over one thousand dollars. This indebtedness is about wiped out, and the congregation is comparatively free of debt.

Fewer Fair Medals.

John Boyd Thatcher announces that the medals for the World's Fair awards will be cut from 70,000 to 26,600. In the first place there is not enough money to pay for all the medals, and in the second place no value is attached to the medal because nearly every exhibitor was awarded one.

There were 90,000 exhibitors at the fair. At the Paris Exposition there were 32,600 medals. Under the new order not quite 30 per cent. of the exhibitors will receive medals.

A Fish Story.

A violator of the fish laws was fined $25 and costs by Judge Furst, at last week's court. It is rumored there are a number of other names that will be prosecuted for catching fish out of season; better take warning in time, as it is very risky business and some one will inform on you sooner or later.

Seminary Quarantined.

The Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg has been quarantined by the health authorities. Scarlet fever has broken out among the seminarians and a number of students are down. We understand that Robert B. Wolf, of this place, who is a student there is down with the disease.

Christmas Entertainments.

The Luth. and Ref. Sabbath schools of Aaronsburg will each have an entertainment on Saturday evening before Christmas.

Goes on the Farm.

Wm. Sholl, we are informed, will occupy the farm purchased by George Emerick, adjoining this town.

—Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A Great Opportunity!

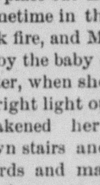
Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods are now in, consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, the finest selections of Dress Goods ever displayed in this valley, Boots and Shoes, etc. These goods are first-class, and every thing of this seasons production. We are offering all our goods at low prices and are

AT OUR OLD TRICKS!

That of selling the best of everything in our store at prices that dont suit our competitors, but please the buyers immensely.

HARPER & KREAMER, CENTRE HALL.

We are offering most valuable and useful Premiums. Did you get a Card? Ask for one.



WEAK MAN CURE YOURSELF IN TWO WEEKS.

BEFORE. AFTER.

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors" wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt, lasting cure of Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervous Weakness in old or young men, Varicocele, Impotency, and to enlarge weak, stunted organs. Cures in Two Weeks. I send this prescription Free of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. All I ask in return is that you will buy a small quantity of the remedy from me direct, or advise your friends to do so after you receive the recipe and see that there is no humbug or deception. But you can do as you please about this. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp if convenient. Address E. H. HUNGERFORD, Box 842, Albion, Mich.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

State Grange Will Meet.

The annual meeting of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Harrisburg, commencing Tuesday, December 12th. It will be in session four days.

Was Appointed.

James Smith, the hardware man, is now in possession of the Millheim post-office, as stated in our last issue.

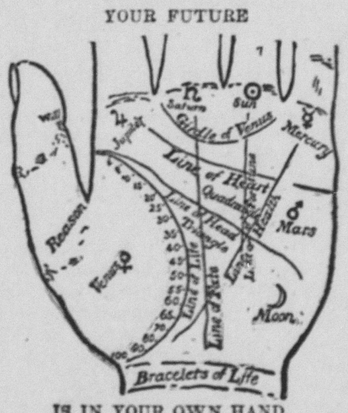
Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

—Miss Angeline Tobias, of this place, wishes to make known to the public that she is now prepared to make hair switches, and would kindly ask those desiring to have any made to give her a trial. Work promptly and neatly done.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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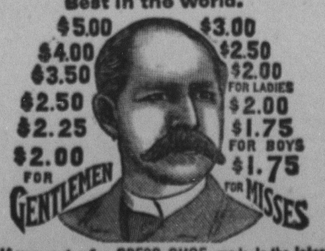
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
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11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
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What is this

Non-pull-out

anyhow

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It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch. To be had only with Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A postal will bring you a watch case opener.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A lot of fine mason stones for sale; inquire at the Reporter office.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 19, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 2.50 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7.20 p. m., Washington at 8.37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.28 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.39 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia, 12.25 a m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 58		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 5 02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St.
below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and obscure swindle. Theel is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

$120 DOLLARS PER MONTH
IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY

made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

THE NEWS.

Mrs. Josephine Murray, who kept a boarding-house in Brooklyn, was burned to death. She occupied the two back rooms on the first floor of the house. A lamp which she kept burning all night exploded and set fire to the house.——Arlington L. Byers, of Rising Sun, O., was accidently shot, his dog pulling the hammer of the gun.——Major Charles J. Dickey, retired, died at his home in Beaver Falls, Pa.——George Armstrong, who killed Kate Downs, a white woman, was hung in Louisville, Ky.——The tannery at Romney, W. Va., owned and operated by the United States Leather Company, burned to the ground. Loss between $20,000 and $25,000, fully covered by insurance.——The police of Bessemer, Ala., have under arrest a negro giving the name of Jim Buckley, who they believe, is Roslins Julian, who murdered Judge Victor Estopinal in Jefferson Parish, La., September 15, and for which three brothers of Julian were lynched at the time.——The new town site of the gold discovery, near Hartsel Station, Col., has been named Balfour, in honor of the English champion of bimetallism. The town site company is capitalized at $100,000. A board of directors was elected. The town site is the only patented land within miles of the gold fields.——The steamer Clyde, of the Puducah and Tennessee River Packet Company, was sunk at Rockport Bar by striking a hidden obstruction. She sank in fifteen feet of water.

The Only Fanning, a well-known picture broker, died in Chicago.——The Brunswick, (Ga.) authorities issued a letter of thanks to their fellow-countrymen for aid given during their affliction.——Von Baker, who was sentenced to penitentiary for life for killing his wife and brother-in-law in Wheeling, W. Va., died in prison.——The insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania has declared the Order of Solon a fraud.——Passenger train on the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railroad was wrecked while running at a slow rate of speed through the city limits at Mattoon, Ill. Two coaches left the rails and were thrown into Beezer Creek, a shallow stream running parallel with the tracks. Several passengers were injured.——Thomas E. Neal shot and killed Charles Grogan, who stopped his horse.——Sheriff Werner, of Crittenden county, Ark., who was indicted for embezzling several days ago, and who kept in hiding since, surrendered at Crawfordsville, Ark. He gave bond in the sum of $2,000. Last July Werner was found near the end of the bridge across the river with a bullet hole in his arm and a badly bruised head. He claimed that he was knocked off a train, shot and robbed of $12,000, which he was taking to Little Rock to turn over to the state. The story of the robbery was generally discredited.

Albert F. Fuerst, of the firm of Fuerst Bros. & Co., agents in the United States and Canada for the sale of chemicals manufactured by the firm of Bowman, Thompson & Co., limited, of England, was arrested in New York by the sheriff. Orders of arrest were given in two actions brought against Fuerst Bros. & Co., by the English concern to recover moneys which, it is alleged, the firm received from the sale of goods sent here, and which it has failed to turn over.——The remains of Congressman O'Neill were buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia.——Broker Charles Rockwell last week secured the arrest in New York of Emanuel de la Cueve, ex-vice consul from Spain, on the charge of writing and sending him abusive and threatening letters. Tuesday Mr. Rockwell appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court and withdrew the charge, saying he was laboring under a mistake when he made it.

Dr. John W. Barlow, whose wife, Mrs. Jessie A. Barlow, who eloped in March last, from Brooklyn, with Dr. Charles H. Giles, of Philadelphia, secured a divorce. Justice Cullen, of the Supreme Court, granted the decree. There was no defense.——There was a wreck in the railroad yard at Sayre, Pa., resulting in the disabling of three engines.——Charles Lord, thirty years old, a member of the Calumet Club, was found dead in his bachelor apartments, at 12 East Twenty-ninth street, New York.——The committee on reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met, and elected Senator Calvin S. Brice chairman. The other members of the committee are as follows: Louis Fitzgerald, A. H. Boissevian, Samuel Carr, H. L. Higginson, G. M. Dodge, J. Pierpont Morgan and J. B. Reilly.——Fifteen mines in the Lehigh Valley resumed operations, the railroad company being able to supply them with cars. The strikers' committee issued a statement to the public discountenancing the acts of violence committed by parties supposed to be in sympathy with them, and declaring that the Brotherhoods are opposed to any dishonorable methods in the contest. The company's officials claim that the condition of the train service is improving, while the strikers assert that their chances are brightening.——The failure af A. Y. Davidson, a broker, was announced on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.——Louis S. Delaplain, a prominent dry goods merchant of Wheeling, W. Va., died from the effects of a fall down a stairway.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The Increase During November—Cash in the Treasury.

The debt statement issued shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during November of $6,716,138.47. The interest-bearing debt increased $180; the non-interest-bearing debt increased $378,355.50, and the cash in Treasury decreased $7,094,674.97.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business on November 30 were: Interest-bearing debt $585,039,220; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity $1,939,380.26; debt bearing no interest $374,589,715.87; total $961,568,316.13.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of month were $599,229,302 an increase of $11,619,441.

The total cash in the Treasury was $734,820,435.85. The gold reserve was $82,959,049. Net cash balance $12,240,567.88.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coins and bars of $2,152,043.26, the total at the close being $161,122,128. Of silver there was an increase of $52,122.64.

Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $17,220,992, against $20,421,870.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

A Large Free List and Duties Cut with An Unsparing Hand.

SALIENT FEATURES GIVEN.

Free Raw Materials Given to the Manufacturer, but the Finished Articles are Taxed Less Heavily—The Difficulties the Committee Met With.

At 11.10 o'clock Monday morning the new tariff bill was given to the public, and Mr. Wilson briefly summarized it as follows:

"In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufactures, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the corner-stones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the conference committee on the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

"In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent.; undecorated, from 55 to 40.

"In common window-glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent., a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here.

"In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot. Of silvered, from 60 to 35 cents.

IRON AND STEEL.

"In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world of the production of iron and steel and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures.

"The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid 'natural labor' are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from $6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent., to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent., a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduce from $13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent., to 25 per cent.

"As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie, at Pittsburg, and Mr. Stirling, at Chicago, than against foreign producers.

"The residue of the schedules vary from 25 to 30 per cent, wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders at 35 per cent. because of the waste in cutting beams and the variety of lengths and sizes, and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders.

TIN-PLATES.

"Tin-plates are reduced to 40 per cent., a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent. Higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. There are very substantial reductions from present rates, which being specific reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent, but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles seem ample.

SUGAR.

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 to 25 per cent. on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one-half the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed as at present.

TOBACCO.

"In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of $2 and $2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates $1 and $1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufacturers of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent., which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate, and is higher than the law of 1883.

LIQUORS.

"The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at $7 per dozen quarts, as against $8 in the McKinley bill and $6 in the law of 1883.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax, 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent. but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

WOOL.

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woolen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on common grades frequently reached 100 per cent., and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent., clothing at 45 per cent.—rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufactures have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is, therefore, added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminster, Moquette and Wilton, 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1 and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

"The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892, about $55,000,000 with an immensely larger decrease of tax binding to the American people. That administrative law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. The law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in Congress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry, not entitled to the protection of the government."

INCOME TAX AND THE REVENUE.

The Republicans, under the rules will have 10 days in which to prepare their report, in which time the majority report will be finished, and the bill will then be presented to the House.

The internal revenue features of the bill have not been completed. They will be considered by the full committee. It is expected that they will be made public this week. If not, at the earliest date thereafter. It is manifestly the belief of the committee that the reduced revenues caused by the changes in the tariff schedule will be fully met by the receipts resulting from the income tax.

The details of this tax are yet to be worked out. It is not likely that any conclusion will be reached regarding them for several days. Such is the faith in the income tax on the part of some of its friends on the committee that they asserted that it will not be necessary to raise internal receipts from any other source. If their judgement is followed, it is unlikely that the whiskey tax will be increased, or if it is the increase will not exceed 10 cents a gallon.

CABLE SPAKRS.

The British Blue Book on the Bering sea arbitration has been issued.

It is thought that at least 1,000 lives were lost by the earthquake in Persia.

The Haytain warship Dessalines has captured an armed rebel steamer off St. Thomas.

A battle is expected between the Mexican troops and the Northern revolutionists this week.

Prince Bismarck is preparing a statement to correct the mistakes in Herr Blum's book, "Germany in Bismarck's Time."

Within the past three weeks there have been 10,000 cases of mild influenza in the borough of Blackburn, Lancashire.

The Brazilian minister at Washington has received dispatches telling of the government's improved condition and that Admiral Mello has been forced further up the harbor.

Chancellor Caprivi has assured Baron Manteuffel, leader of the conservative party, that he hoped to introduce in the Reichstag several remedial bills in the interest of the agriculturists.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that the Matabele regiments have been completely broken up and King Lotengula has fled northward in the direction of the Zamtesi river.

The papal nuncio at Vienna assures the Vatican that there is no truth in the statement that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the Austrain throne, will soon make a visit to Rome.

A motion was made to amend the parish councils bill in the House of Commons so as to include among the electors married women who would be entitled to vote if they were single, but it was withdrawn after discussion.

Louise Michel, the notorious French female anarchist, says that the increasing poverty of the poorer people in Europe and the severe means of repression adopted warrant more terrible means of defense. She favors the use of dynamite as a ciement means of extending the propaganda.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A St. Louis despatch says that typhoid fever is becoming epidemic there.

Mrs. Geo. S. Lenhart, of Williamsport, Pa., was fatally burned by the accidental overturning of a lamp.

During a fire in a tenement in Lewiston, Me., Mrs. Albert Dubois and her two young children were smothered.

By a freight wreck at Van Buren, Ark., three workmen were killed and one fatally injured.

Frank Kemmerer, aged 23 years, a butcher, of Easton, Pa., was found dead on the steps of a physician's office. He had run a large knife into his abdomen, presumably by accident, and had crawled some distance from his shop.

The Merrill House, a three-story frame building near Beaver, Pennsylvania, was burned. Seven men were burned to death and several others were badly hurt. The men were asleep when the alarm was given. They were all employed in the construction of the Government dam at that point.

A passenger car on the New Holland Railroad, left the track near Greenland, Lancaster county, and went down a 15-foot embankment. It immediately took fire. The eight passengers were badly cut and bruised. They escaped by breaking through the windows.

BISSELL'S REPORT.

Postmaster General Reviews the Operations of His Department.

EFFICIENCY OF THE MAILS.

A Deficiency During the Last Fiscal Year of Several Million Dollars Above the Estimate of His Predecessor—Extension of the Free-delivery System.

The annual report of Postmaster General Bissell shows, the operations of the department during the fiscal year.

The report indicates that the department has been conducted on strictly business principles, and that in this respect, as in others, Gen. Bissell's administration has been very successful. The most has been made of the funds available, and it is also demonstrated that during the first year of the administration, notwithstanding the changes that have been made, the efficiency of the service in every department has actually been increased. Hitherto the first year of a new administration has shown a material lowering of the standard of the efficiency from that of the previous year.

The financial statement shows that the deficiency for the year ended June 30, 1893, was $5,177,171.74, instead of $1,552,423.17 as estimated by Mr. Wanamaker and that, instead of a surplus of $872,245.71 for the current fiscal year, as estimated, there will be an estimated deficiency of $7,833,473 97. The Postmaster General estimates the gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, at $84,456,748.44, and the gross estimated expenditures at $92,390,485.33, leaving an estimated deficiency of $8,933,739 89, which, however, will be decreased $1,25 ,000 from funds taken from the unpaid money order account.

Although there are ninety-three additional post offices now entitled to the free delivery service, the absence of appropriation for extention renders impossible the establishment of the system in even one of these towns.

The Postmaster General adopts the recommendations previously made public a verse to the extension of the experimental free delivery system. The estimated free delivery deficiency amounts to $68,000. Claims for carriers' overtime amounting to nearly a million dollars were on file in the department when Mr. Bissell assumed his duties. Under his order of April 4, however, postmasters have been held so strictly accountable for the time of their carriers that the making of overtime has practically ceased.

He suggests that postal notes be abolished, and that the rates charged for all domestic money orders should be reduced and the form of order simplified.

Great improvement is noticeable in the star, railroad, and steamboat transportation service, the length of routes being 453,832,-82 miles. The amount disbursed for the transportation of mail was $41,97,996.555. and the number of miles traveled, 281,499,-085,75. The length of routes was increased last year by 6,24 .99 miles.

The fast mail service between the North and South has been recently much enlarged, while the mail time between the East and California has been materially shortened.

The Postmaster General is in favor of the utilization of local electric car lines for mail transportation, and states that his desire is that whatever the general service can be advanced use should be made of rapid transit city and suburban car lines. He pays particular attention to the railway mail service, and the requirements of this year will, he estimates, call for an increase of employes from 6,945 men to 7,000 men. He urges such legislation as will provide a reasonable sum to be paid to the widows and minor children of railway mail clerks killed while on duty, and estimates that $20,000 annually will be sufficient for this purpose. He recommends the formation of an auxiliary corps of clerks, and that early provision be made for a reclassification of the employes.

Mr. Bissell states that the financial depression greatly diminished the volume of postal receipts. He does not think, however, that the large deficiency should have a deterrent effect upon the general development of the service nor induce an increase of postal rates. Liberal appropriations, however, will be required, which combined with strenuous efforts in all branches of the service, may bring it to a high degree of efficiency.

The Postmaster General notes the improvement in clerical service resulting from the act of March 2, 1893, which classified and fixed salaries of clerks in first and second-class offices, and urges an amendment by Congress by increasing the maximum salaries of certain classes in the clerical service.

The Postmaster General comments on the necessity of a new building for the department, the transactions of which are at present conducted in seven different buildings, for which the government pays annually nearly $300,000 rental, only one being owned by the government. He states that the Busch building on E street, and the annex building on Eight street are not proper buildings for use, and that the apprehensions for their safety may be renewed by the steady increase of accumulations of documents and files. He recommends the construction of a modern fire-proof office building.

WORK AND WORKERS.

At Milwaukee orders were received at the Illinois Steel Company's Bayview Iron Plant to start the puddling mill and all other departments. This will be the first time the whole plant has been running since July.

At Fall River, Mass., the Chace mill strike is settled, and the 185 weavers will return to work. The settlement was affected on a basis recommended by the agent. He agrees to give them half a cent increase on wide goods, and the offer is satisfactory.

At Bridgeton, N. J., the wage scale has been signed by Manager William Bodine, and the work of blowing window glass began in the big tank furnace of the Cohansey Glass Company. Three hundred and fifty men will have employment there.

Many deeds of heroism were performed by the life-saving crews of England during the recent storm.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

Anthony Stahl, a miner, employed in the Silverbrook mines, Hazleton, met with a singular accident which will likely prove fatal. Stahl had completed his day's work and was about to leave the chamber. In going down the chute he suddenly tripped and fell directly on the point of a blasting needle which he was carrying. The steel bar penetrated his abdomen, holding him in a position from which he was unable to extricate himself. When assistance arrived he had lost consciousness and will probably die.

The dwelling house of Geo. F. P. Wanger, of Pottstown, caught fire while all the members of the family were out of the building except two children, John, 3 years old, and a baby. When the flames spread over the room the little boy dragged his baby brother from the cradle and along the floor out through the door to the porch on the outside before the mother discovered the fire and the danger of her children.

William J. Hall, superintendent at Swarthmore College, resigned the position of trustee at the State Normal School, at West Chester, which he has filled for the past thirteen years, and his place was filled by the election of William S. Windle, a son-in-law of Judge William Butler.

Mrs. Hugh Shields and three children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a block at Oil City.

Mrs. North wandered from Coleraine and was found, after twenty-four hours search, exhausted in the mountains.

In a quarrel over a game of "craps" one negro was killed and one lady wounded at Paradise Valley.

William M. C. Grafton, a Pennsylvania Railroad official, was attacked by a highwayman in Pittsburg.

Trustworthy reports from the farming districts surrounding Harrisburg show that potato, hay and apple crops are being marketed at handsome profits.

It is expected that creditors of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Companies will formulate a plan for the removal of the receivers.

Walter W. Fish, 60 years of age fell dead in the grave he dug in Beaver Cemetery for the body of his step-daughter.

A tramp entered the residence of Edward G. Conwell in Upland while the family were dressing for church and stole a quantity of silverware, consisting chiefly of solid knives and forks. He was seen to knock at the back door, and as no one answered the call he entered and rifled the silver closet.

Charles Bowers, a bread dealer of Hamburg fed his sorrel horse, recently purchased, at the usual time, and in less than an hour afterward found him dead in the stable, it having accidently been shot by some boys who were firing at a target.

Terza Feucht, aged 63 years, sister of Henry Feucht, the leader in the recent secession from the Economite Society, was burned to death this morning at her home at Leetsdale, Pa. The old lady was winding a clock in front of the grate, when her clothing ignated and before assistance arrived she was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Feucht was born at Harmony and was a member of Economite Society until a few months a few months ago.

Mrs. Patrick Madden was burned to death at Wilkes-Barre while trying to save her baby.

The jury in the Huddleston murder case at Pittsburg returned a verdict of not guilty.

The 6-year-old daughter of Edward Butler, of Uniontown, was burned to death.

The post office at Hellam was robbed of money, stamps and postal notes.

L. R. Crumbling the postmaster at Hellam, a small village five miles from Columbia, was awakened by a noise in the rear of his house. Looking out of his window, he saw two men breaking open the safe used in the post office. He fired two shots at them from a revolver and one of the men started to run, while the other grabbed a package of money from the safe and followed. They both escaped in the darkness. Upon examination Crumbling discovered that the office had been broken into and the safe, which was a small one, was carried into the yard and broken open with iron bars and sledges. The loss includes $175 in cash and the postal order and note books and a lot of stamps.

Mrs. Annie Klinesmith, of Liberty Avenue, applied at the Department of Charities for help. She is 47 years old, and has been deserted by her husband. Fifteen years ago she married to Jacob Klinesmith in Baden, Germany. She was an heiress, having money in her own right amounting to $30,000. They came to America and located in a swell apartment house on Forty-fifth street, New York. The groom spent the money recklessly and three years ago all of it was gone. Then they came to Pittsburg and she was deserted.

TRIED TO BLOW UP CAPRIVI.

An Infernal Machine Sent From France to the German Chancellor.

A parcel directed to Chancellor Caprivi was received at the Chancellor's. The police placed the parcel, which was suspicious looking in water and gave it a thorough soaking, after which they examined it. When the wrappings were removed a striking cap was found attached to what proved beyond a doubt to be an infernal machine.

The box came from Orleans, France. The letter accompanying it was in French. It was written apparently by an illiterate person, as the penmanship was bad and several words were spelled incorrectly. The sender evidently was aware that the Chancellor's hobby is gardening.

If Col. Ebmeyer had not seen powder leaking out, the box would have exploded when forced open, as the mechanism was perfectly arranged. The president of police, who was called at once to the chancellerie, wished to keep the affair quiet, lest other enemies of the chancellor might be encouraged to make attempts upon his life. Caprivi however, refused to let him do so. The chancellor said he wished the country to know the facts. No clue of the identity of the sender of the box has been obtained.

B. Fuller Smith, accompanied by Miss Catharine Fuller and Miss Jane Fuller, daughters of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, arrived in London.

STEVENS REPLY.

The Ex-Minister Scores the Commissioner.

BLOUNT'S REPORT DENIED.

Cleveland's Delegate Accused of Being Ignorant, Ungentlemanly, and Prejudiced.—Accused of Playing Into British Hands.

Ex-Minister to Hawaii Stevens makes public the following answer to Commissioner Blount's report.

"A deep sense of obligation to my country and an American's duty to defend an insulted, threatened and struggling American colony, planted as righteously and firmly on the North Pacific Isles as our Pilgrim Fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I shall make an answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs, a copy of which I first obtained, with difficulty, on Saturday evening, November 25.

"It is proper for me to preface my answer by briefly alluding to the fact that those familiar with international rules and proceedings, and have had diplomatic experience, must be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make, before the world, such a persistent effort to discredit the recent agents of the department they now represent, and which was once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William L. Marcey, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine. The general adoption of such a policy by our department of foreign affairs could not fail to weaken greatly our influence with foreign countries in any future effort, and serve to make the American diplomatic service contemptible in the eyes of the world.

"It is clear enough from Blount's manner on the day of his arrival at Honolulu as well as by his letter to the Department of State, written shortly after, that he designed at whatever cost to repudiate the views and action of the recently terminated administration, and that in order to do so he must impugn the action of Minister Stevens and of the commander of the U. S. Ship Boston.

"Residing at the hotel, Mr. Blount was under the constant espionage of the palace adventuress. As a precautionary safeguard against thus shutting out the Americans from ready access to Commissioner Blount, a wealthy and highly respectable widow of the American colony was ready to grant the use of her house to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, the commissioner to pay the same amount it would cost him to live at the royalists' hotel. This private house was situated near the United States legation in the quarter of the city where annexationists and royalists could have unobstructed access to the commissioner and where he could conveniently avail himself of the legation records. This polite offer of an American residence to an American commissioner did not originate with the provisional government, nor did the provisional government have anything whatever to do with the proposed arrangement. A committee of three American citizens, born and educated in the United States, the superiors of Mr. Blount in education and manner, men who had not taken part in the revolutionary proceedings of the previous weeks.

"The American gentlemen were introduced to Mr. Blount. His manner of receiving their visit repelled, and they asked me to state the reasons why it would be pleasant to him and better for all concerned not to go to the royalists' hotel, but to take residence on neutral ground, where he would be master of his own surroundings. As delicately as I could do so I stated the offer of the committee of his countrymen, pointing out to him that by accepting their proposition he would be near the archives of the legation, which he could conveniently use, which I would be pleased at once to place at his disposal. Brusquely, not to say insultingly, he refused the courteous honestly-intended offer of his countrymen, and at once placed himself amid royalists and ultra-British surroundings.

"All insinuations and implications in Blount's report that I was adverse to his access to the legation records is a shameless perversion of facts

Ex-Minister Stevens than takes up the Blount report in detail, denying its most important statements under date and title in the same manner as Minister Thurston did, and concludes as follows:

"I am fully aware that I have made this paper too lengthy. I regret to tax the public patience with words of mine. Against all just expectations I have been forced to expose the anomalous, the un-American and most unfair course of Blount and associates against my official conduct, my honor and all that a public man holds dear. This extraordinary assault on the American colony in Hawaii, antagonizing the American Christian civilization established at the cost of lives and labors of noble American men and women there, the strange turning back of an American policy of more than half a century, this wanton disregard of the opportunity to assume jurisdiction and ownership of a territorial and maritime prize with a clean title and without the cost of a single life, is justly causing profound indignation among the American people. These strange and unpatriotic proceedings in the presence of our national rivals is making a most shameful page of American history, which our future, if not our present, statesmen and generation will repudiate and blot out by wise and effective measures.

John L. Stevens."

It has just been discovered that an admirable crayon picture of "St. Michael the Archangel Smiting Satan," on a wall of the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, is the work of Dr. Frederick Butler, who died a few years ago at the age of 85.

At a meeting of miners' delegates, held in Glasgow, it was decided that the Scotch miners shall stop work until the mine-owners agree to advance their wages one shilling a day.

SONG OF THE STARS.

When the daylight fades in the evening shades,
And the blue melts in the gray,
We pitch our tents in the firmaments
To guard the milky way.
And we gather the broken sunbeams up
That the day has left in its path,
To kindle and build the glow, and gild
What our sparkling camp fires hath.

With fond caresses we jewel the tresses
Of the moon as she mounts the skies;
And the Heavens we sprinkle with many a twinkle
That leaps from our sparkling eyes.
But when the storm cloud rolls his car
In thunder across the sky,
And the lightning dashes in fitful flashes,
We hide, till the storm goes by.

The sun is our master, and no disaster
Can come to his night of rest;
For with constant eyes on the dim horizon
We guard the East and the West.
We sometimes find where the comet hides,
And we frighten him out of his lair,
Till he speeds through the night like a fox in his flight,
To his home in the great nowhere.

We sometimes pause in our journey because
We see ourselves in the glass
Of the silent lakes or the sea that takes
Our picture as we pass
But when the daylight quivers and breaks,
And the gray melts into the blue,
The tears we shed o'er our fallen dead
Are found in the morning dew.

STORY OF A VALISE.

Returning from New York City by the E—— Railroad a few years ago, I bought of the trainboy a copy of a Cincinnati paper, in which I read a long account of the robbery of the city National Bank of L——, Ky., and the sudden disappearance of its teller, Harry W. Swope. As usual in such cases, he had been a trusted employe, a member of the church and a society young man. The robbery was a particularly cool one, the gentleman having quietly slipped $90,000 in notes into a valise on the previous Saturday afternoon after bank hours and walked out into the cold world. That was the last seen of him, and it was not until after the bank opened on Monday morning that anyone suspected anything wrong. The affair created an immense sensation, "society" was shocked, the church scandalized and the bank directors furious. The newspapers printed long stories of the Dr. Jexyll-and-Mr. Hyde sort of existence the young man had led for a number of years, and numerous friends of the "lately departed" knowingly shook their heads as they told the reporters that they knew something like that was sure to happen soon.

This sensation so interested me that when I reached Cincinnati I scarcely realized the express was, as usual, an hour behind time and had failed to make connection with the train to L——. I should therefore be compelled to take the last train going west that night, which would cause me to stop over night in a one-horse town in Indiana that did not contain a single comfortable hotel.

I knew Mr. Swope by sight, having come in contact with him on a number of occasions while doing business with the bank of which he was teller. The L—— papers I bought in the Union Depot gave further details of the affair, and contained also the announcement that the bank directors had offered a reward of $1,000 for Swope's capture and 10 per cent. of the cash returned, which would make a total of $10,000 if the rascal was caught before he got rid of his booty.

After eating an unsatisfactory lunch I took a seat in the general waiting-room of the depot and ruefully awaited my train. As I did so I noticed a young man approach my seat, and, placing his valise on the floor alongside my own, to which it bore a resemblance, sit down while he looked cautiously around at the clock on the wall and then at the officials moving about.

How long he sat beside me I don't remember, but after a time he slowly arose and walked over to the telegraph office at the farther end of the room. Before he came back a strong-lunged individual in uniform stepped up to me and bawled out the names of the towns to which the train about to start was bound for. Hurriedly picking up my valise. I made straight for the gate and was soon aboard my train for the West.

The journey was made with the usual discomfort and monotony. The depot at N—— Y——, Ind., where I had to stop over from 10 p. m. till 5 the next morning had been rebuilt since my last visit to that town, and, remembering too well my hotel experience there a year before, I resolved to spend the night in the depot waiting-room with a few other passengers who shared my misfortune.

All that night the face of the stranger who had occupied a seat beside me in the Cincinnati depot haunted me. There was something about him that reminded me of Teller Swope. He was just his size and build; his mustache, to be sure, was wanting, but that he could have shaved off this appendage was to be considered a matter of course. The gold spectacles he wore very much resembled those I had associated with the face of the intellectual-looking teller, and I had observed on his fingers a number of rings, jewelry that Mr. Swope was said to be very partial to. As I turned the matter over in my mind the more convinced I felt that I had lost a splendid chance of capturing the thief and securing a $10,000 reward.

When 5 o'clock at last came round I boarded the train for L——, not in the best of humor, and two hours later arrived at home feeling very blue. After taking a slight breakfast I went down to the office, where the big robbery was still the talk of the clerks. Each of them had a theory of his own as to where the thief had gone, and when they appealed to me for my opinion I dolefully recounted my experiences of the previous evening. Of course they unanimously agreed with me that I had very foolishly allowed the fugitive teller to slip out of my fingers.

Just before going out to lunch a messenger boy languidly entered the office and handed me a note from my wife. Thinking it was the usual commission to get a yard or two of "goods like the sample inclosed," I thrust it into my pocket and started out to dinner. I had not gone far before I suddenly stopped and took out the envelope the boy had given me, opened it and read it. At first I could not understand what it all meant; then I turned it over and went through it again. It read as follows:

"DEAR GEORGE:—Come home at once. In opening your valise to get your soiled linen to send it to the laundry I discovered it packed with bank notes. What does it mean? Is anything wrong? Come home at once."

My first thought was to hasten home, but upon reflection I resolved to step around to the bank and acquaint the officials there of my discovery. I found the President of the bank in his private office, engaged with several lynx-eyed individuals whom I suspected from their appearance to be, as it turned out they were, detectives.

When I was granted an interview and explained my discovery it created, very naturally, a sensation. At first the old gentleman was inclined to regard me as a crank, but when I asked him to allow a clerk to accompany me home he seemed to be satisfied I was in earnest. He consented to my proposal, but after a moment's thought he said an escort was unnecessary, thinking, doubtless, that the handsome reward would be a sufficient inducement to insure the safe delivery of the precious valise.

As I left the bank and turned up the street in the direction of home I was joined by a young man who came running out of the bank after me, hat in hand. He said "the old man" had reconsidered the matter and sent him to accompany me back with the money. This seemed to me to be quite satisfactory, and as the fellow was a very genial young man owe immediately fell into discussing the robbery of his bank. He congratulated me on my good fortune, and knowingly hinted that "the old gentleman" would treat me cleverly in the way of reward.

I said this young man was a very genial fellow, but somehow I soon began to feel an instinctive distrust in him. I plied him with questions concerning the habits and business methods of the missing teller, but he returned evasive answers. In one or two little things he contradicted himself, and finally, when I unexpectedly asked him how long he had been employed in the bank, he replied, after looking at me in a dazed sort of way: "Oh, about a year or two." At once the thought came to me: What if my "escort" was one of the young men I had seen outside the President's office; perhaps he had overheard our conversation, and had planned this neat scheme of playing the role of a clerk of the bank sent me for "protection," as he insinuatingly put it. If so, I readily saw that he intended to make an effort to get his hands on the valise and then seize the first opportunity to bid me good-by.

This theory was strengthened when I noted that my "protector" seemed gradually to become very uncommunicative, and the conversation during the rest of the journey referred to passing objects and sights. Try as hard as I could, I failed to get anything satisfactory out of him concerning the robbery.

When I reached home I politely asked the young man to take a seat in the hall while I stepped up-stairs to get a glimpse of the treasure. I found my wife at the head of the stairs, very excited. In an adjoining room we examined the valise, and at a rough estimate we placed the amount at about the figure the newspapers said Swope had carried off with him—somewhere about $90,000.

I did not tell my wife of my suspicions of the young man down stairs, but I resolved at once to arm myself in order to be prepared for the worst. It is a well-known fact that in Kentucky the sixth commandment has long ago been declared unconstitutional, and I quickly made up my mind that if my bodyguard showed any sign of playing me false I would let him have a dose of cold lead.

Contrary to my expectations the young fellow made no offer to carry the valise as we started on our journey back to the bank. At the end of the short street on which I lived we stopped to take a car. My friend had again become very affable, and as we stood on the corner he offered me a cigar. I took it, thanked him; and placing my valise carefully on the ground between my feet, I struck a match to light it. Just as I was in the act of doing so I received a blow from the left that sent me staggering into the middle of the street. At the same moment my "protector" disappeared in the other direction.

"Look here, young man," said a gruff-voiced fellow in uniform at my side, as he shook me violently, "I thought you told me you were going to take the train west to-night. It has just pulled out and you're left."

Opening my eyes, I looked around the waiting-room in a confused way and then reached for my valise.

It was nowhere to be found.

My brusque arouser instantly took in the situation, and, with a look of intense disgust on his face, said, as he turned away:

"I guess that student-like sport who was sitting beside you has taken care of your baggage. He passed me a few moments ago on his way to the train with a couple of valises. Next time you go traveling, young man, you had better take some one along with you to care for you while you sleep."—James C. Moffett, in New York World.

HAVE you ever noticed that some days you seem to walk up hill all day.

THE more a woman's hat costs, the worse it looks.

THE ORIGIN OF ANTHRACITE.

A Probable Solution of One of the Long-Standing Mysteries of Science.

The main difference between anthracite and bituminous coal is that the former is devoid of volatile matter. Heretofore the theory generally accepted to account for this difference was that presented a half century ago by Prof. Rogers, while conducting the first geological survey of Pennsylvania. Observing that the anthracite beds lay in the eastern part of the State, in close proximity to the Archean axis of elevation, he surmised that these coal beds had, so to speak, been "coked" upon the elevation of the Appalachian chain; that is, he supposed that the heat and pressure accompanying the Appalachian elevation, acting most vigorously near the axis, had distilled and removed the volatile matter of the cross-beds nearest it.

To adjust the theory to increasing facts, Prof. Lesley added the supposition that the heat involved in this theory was brought up by conduction when the superincumbent layers of rock was extremely thick, which have since been mainly removed by the erosive agencies which have been active over the regions for millions of years.

The inadequacy of these theories has led Prof. J. J. Stevenson of the University of New York to propound another and simpler theory, which was ably defended by him at the recent meeting of the Geological Society of America.

He would account for the lack of volatile matter in anthracite coal by the simple fact that it had been longer exposed to that kind of decay which takes place in vegetable matter when immersed in water; and which consists chiefly in the loss of the hydrocarbons which constitute the volatile elements in bituminous coal. On this supposition the anthracite beds are those which were formed earliest in the swamps and lagoons of the carboniferious period and remained longest devoid of the covering of sedimentary deposits which subsequently preserved them from further change.

This theory is confirmed by the fact that there is no such strict relation of the anthracite beds to the Appalachian axis of elevation as Prof. Rogers had supposed, and by many other considerations which Prof. Stevenson is about to publish. This simple case seems adequate to account for all the phenomena, and probably solves one of the long-standing mysteries of geological science.—The Independent.

Preventing Horn Growth.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer writes: I have taken horns off four young calves successfully with caustic potash. The best time to apply is when the calf is two or three weeks old, or as soon as you can feel the little horn button. The hair should be closely clipped around the little horn. Take one end of a stick of caustic potash in your fingers—'tis best to hold it in a cloth to prevent it slipping and also to keep it off your fingers. Dip the other end in water until it is slightly moistened. Then rub it on the little horn, being careful to not get it on the skin around where you have clipped the hair. One application is enough to remove the horn if applied when young. No inflamation or suppuration has taken place in any of the trials I have made. We have one calf that has one horn. Did not do a good job or the calf was too old. The place turns black, soon sloughs off and the calf does not seem to mind it. The caustic potash may be had at any drug store in the form of round sticks, smaller in size than a lead pencil, and should be kept from exposure to the air, as it readily absorbs moisture.

He Came at Last.

"John," exclaimed the nervous woman. "There's a burglar in the house. I'm sure of it."

John rubbed his eyes, and protested mildly that it was imagination.

"No it isn't. I heard a man down stairs."

So John took a box of matches and went down. To his surprise his wife's suspicions were correct. Seeing that he was unarmed, the burglar covered him with a revolver and became quite sociable.

"Isn't it rather late to be out of bed?" he remarked.

"A-er-a-little bit," replied John.

"You're too late, anyhow, because I've dropped everything out of the window, and my pals have carried it off."

"Oh, that's all right. I'd like to ask one favor of you, though."

"What is it?"

"Stay here until my wife can come down and see you. She has been looking for you every night for the last twelve years, and I don't want her to be disappointed any longer."—Washington Star.

The Bay View Reading Circle.

Ever since the well-known Chautauqua Circle was started there has been an insistent demand for a short, well-planned and low-priced course of reading for the thousands for whom the above circle course is too expensive, and requires too much time. The Bay View Reading Circle has been organized to meet the demand. Many of the leading educators and ministers of the country are among its promoters, and Mr. J. M. Hall of Flint, Mich., is the Superintendent. To him application should be made for information. The circle has a four years' course of reading, and has the advantage of specializing subjects. The first year is the German year, beginning with November. There is so much aimless and haphazard reading, that the well-planned and attractive Bay View course ought to meet with instant favor.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

FOUR thousand seven hundred and ten wrecks is the record for the year ending June 30, 1893, 512 more than occurred the year previous.

THE present annual consumption of anthracite is about 40,000,000 tons, and this consumption has for some years been increasing at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

TEXAS is a big and still a roomy state. Of its nearly 250 counties 26 have less than 100 inhabitants; 87 others have less than 1,000, and only 81 have over 10,000. The number having as few as 5,000 is large, and having as many as 20,000 is extremely small.

ACCORDING to the latest available returns Russia has the largest prison population, 108,840; next comes India with 76,510, Italy with 68,828, Japan with 63,828, France with 60,836, the United States with 59,258 and Great Britain with 30,474.

A WOMAN arrested at Omaha for stealing $5,000 from her father is spoken of as a "lady of evident refinement." The opinion of the old man has not been recorded, but as he got his money back it is possible that he may be willing to forgive her, for refinement covers so many sins that charity is hardly a competitor.

IT is estimated that the richest of civilized peoples is the English, with $1,266 per capita. In France the average is said to be $1,102, in the United States $1,029, while by sale of their lands to the United States Government some of the Indian tribes are worth from $5,000 to $10,000 per capita, man, woman and child.

DR. ERNEST HART, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, says that in Europe "quarantine has been everywhere ineffectual. It has been discarded for twenty-seven years. The substitute for it is a proper system of medical inspection." Cholera should be dealt with by sanitation, disinfection, and isolation of cholera patients.

THERE are now 200,000 Indians enrolled as tribes who receive no support from the Government, and there are 57,000 who do receive such support. The Indians, generally, are gaining in civilization, in wealth and intelligence. They have $30,000,000 invested in interest-bearing bonds, and many of them own valuable and well-stocked farms.

THE influx of great numbers of tramps and unemployed workmen into California continues, and the problem of what to do with them is yet unsolved. Hundreds of tramps gathering from all parts of the extreme Northwest pass weekly from Oregon to California. San Antonio and New Orleans seem to be cities notably threatened with a visitation from the inevitable California overflow.

THE Electric Medical Journal says that in the continued use of the eyes, in such work as sewing, typesetting, bookkeeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every ten or fifteen minutes. This relieves the muscular tension, rests the eyes and makes the blood supply much better.

OF the 6,335 women postmasters in the United States—Pennsylvania having 463, Alaska 1 and the other states scattered between—the oldest is Miss Martha E. Stone, of North Oxford, Mass. She received her commission April 27, 1857, from Horatio King, who was then first assistant postmaster general. There were then only two mails a day at North Oxford, but since that time the business has nearly quadrupled. Miss Stone has always had the office in her sitting-room

MR. Sandford Fleming is visiting the Australian colonies in the interest of a cable from Australia to Canada. He has plans of four possible routes, with estimates of the cost, and calculations of the advantages of each. He proposes that the cable should be laid and owned by the governments interested. The cost of working the line he figures at £300,000 per annum, and thinks that the rates might be profitably put at 2 shillings a word.

ALL the usual signs, as observed from the Missouri to the Yukon, by the farmer, the hunter, and the Indian, seem to indicate a hard winter in the West. The Alaskan Indians are agreed with the Indians of Oregon and Washington that the snows will be heavy and the frosts keen and long. Already the snowstorms have killed large numbers of sheep in the mountains of Klickitat county, Wash., and in Missouri the farmers, now that hog killing has begun, are telling that the lard runs very jagged, an infallible sign, they agree, of a coming winter of unprecedented severity.

THE Czar of Russia always carries with him, when he visits his wife's relatives in Denmark, one large trunk that is filled with valuables. These are in the shape of watches, diamond rings, various crosses and ribbons of minor orders and purses of money. They are used judiciously by the czar to distributed among telegraph operators, stationmen, policemen and other minor functionaries, with whom the emperor and his family come in contact. The advent of the czar is always heralded with delight in Copenhagen.

SOME time ago it was suggested in the papers that one could profitably make counterfeit dollars out of good coin silver. It appears that some sharp fellow has acted on the suggestion, and such dollars have recently turned up in some towns of West Virginia. The only trouble about them is that the counterfeiter has overdone the thing a little, and the bad dollars are a little too large. They ring and feel all right, and are made of standard coin silver, but they will not pass through the bankers' gauges. There are said to be 2000 of them circulated in various parts of that state, and ordinary people are unable to detect them.

THE Nicaraguan people are evidently disposed to regard the foreigner as fair game for the tax collector. They have added an article to their Constitution which authorizes the levying of forced loans, and punishes protests by exile from the country. It is just possible asserts the San Francisco Chronicle, that the Nicaraguans may go a trifle too far in this matter. Any attempt to confiscate the property of citizens of the United States by the taxation method may arouse a curious interest in the question whether it might not be better for all concerned if Nicaragua were governed in a more enlightened manner.

FONG CHUNG, a full blooded Chinese, is now acting United States Consul at Amoy, China. As such he has the power to try Americans resident in Amoy for breaches of the United States law, to which alone they are subject. Fong Chung wears a queue, and dresses throughout in the Chinese fashon, but speaks English perfectly, having been educated as a boy in France and afterward at Yale. He occupies his present position on account of the resignations of the consul and vice-consul, having been himself the interpreter and secretary. Their departure left him the ranking official.

ROUND-UPS of contraband Chinese are affording exciting diversion for American citizens along the British Columbia border. Gangs of ten or a dozen coolies, conveyed by white men attempting to smuggle them into this country, have recently been the object of exciting chases by citizens or officers in the border counties of Washington. A company of thirteen Chinese and two white men was discovered near Sumas last week. Citizens gave chase, and the two white men opened fire, and in the melee that ensued one Chinaman was badly wounded and six were captured. Several captures of parties of three or four Chinamen from such bands have been made within a week or ten days.

IN connection with the recent announcement of the birth of Queen Victoria's seventeenth grandchild, it is said that purely family occurrences of this are kept written up from day to day in a vast album. This is systematically examined in order that the interchange of affectionate messages, which is a tradition with the royal family, may not be overlooked. In her own childhood the queen was very punctilious in recognizing the birth anniversary and other such festival days in the life of her uncle, George IV., and she still possesses, under lock and key at Windsor, the last birthday present she made to him. In recent years she has come to prize very highly any such intimations of affection that reach her from the second and third generation of her own decendants.

SOME excitement was created during an elk hunt, organized in Sweden by King Oscar in honor of the Emperor of Germany, by the disappearance of the United States Minister, William W. Thomas, who had been invited to participate in the sport. Late in the evening when the party was about to break up, the American Minister reappeared, worn out, tattered and muddy. In response to the inquiries of the Emperor and the King, he explained that, having wounded a magnificent elk, he had considered it his duty to give the animal his quietus, and had accordingly pursued it through the thickets, up hill and down dale, before being able to accomplish his purpose. The elk turned out to be the finest specimen of the forty which constituted the day's bag.

THE seals are decreasing. It is the belief of Col. Joseph Murray, who for five years has been the United States special agent at the sealing grounds, that the new arrangements will not be sufficient to prevent the herd from extermination. The first year he was out the catch was 100,000. The first year following it had fallen to 21,000, and it has since been about 7500. The 60-mile limit is not enough to protect the seals. They will swim 60 miles in a day and often go south 150 to 200 miles. This is especially true of the female seals bearing young. Col. Murray says there is not one-quarter of the seals on the rookeries that there were five years ago, and he predicts that seal-skin garments must continue to advance in price.

THE English emigration returns show that 132,371 persons left the ports of the United Kingdom during the first nine months of 1893 for this country and only 22,594 for Canada. There was a total emigration to Australia during the same period of 8,029, a decrease as compared with the first nine months of 1892 of 3,319. It is safe to say that of the 22,954 recorded as having departed for Canada, ninty-five per cent found their way over our border. Evidently the attractive powers of the colonies are not great, for in spite of assisted immigration their population increases slowly. Perhaps if they were to start up in business for themselves Australia and Canada would fill up more rapidly than they do at present. They ought to, for they have an abundance of fertile land which ought to make homes for a great number of people.

WHAT "natural wool" is has been revealed by a lawsuit in Leicestershire, brought by the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce against a respectable hosiery manufacturer of fifty years' standing, who, it was charged, had with intent to defraud, falsely described certain items of feminine underclothing. The goods, which were marked "natural wool," turned out to be half cotton. A London maker called for the defence testified that high-priced articles were known as "all wool" and moderate-priced goods were described as "natural wool" and understood to contain cotton. It was said that the Leicester manufacturer had simply used the terms as employed by other firms for years. The Court decided, however, that the designation in question was a false trade description under the Merchandise Marks act, and the defendant was fined five pounds with costs.

A NOTABLE engineering feat was accomplished a few days ago in the completion of the boring of the Busk-Ivanhoe railway tunnel under the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains at Hagerman Pass, Col. The tunnel is almost two miles long—9,393 feet—and is through solid gray granite. It took three years and twenty days, of twenty hours' work each day, to bore the big hole. It is 10,800 feet above sea level, through the top ridge of the continent. The water draining from the one side of the mountain, under which it is driven, runs to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the other to the Pacific. Its construction has cost $1,000,000 and twenty human lives. The tunnel, which is on the line of the Colorado Midland Railway, the Santa Fe's central route to California, substitutes two miles of track for ten, and does away with one of the most expensive railway climbs in the world.

A PHYSICIAN tells the Cincinnati Times-Star that the widespread fear of disease germs is largely groundless. "Everything," he says, "is full of germs or crusted with them, but every germ is not harmful. Every disease germ on the body does not produce a disease. If it did there would not be a person on the face of the earth to-morrow. People lived before disease germs were known and were as healthy as they are to-day. They lived as carefully as we do—perhaps more so. We cannot avoid contact with disease germs, but we can do what is better, strenghen the body so that it resists them as easily as a lion can a flea. Some scientists pretend to deplore a lack of precaution people take against germs. It is simply because the people see, despite theories, that every germ doesn't produce sickness any more than every man is a murderer. Every man can possibly be one, but we would not be justified in going armed on that account."

LIEUT. Roberson, U. S. A., has just returned to Los Angeles after making a trip with three companions in a small boat down the Colorado River, from Yuma to the Gulf of California, to ascertain if the channel could be made navigable for commerce. The river, he says, changes its course in many places every year at the time of the June rise, shifting its bed often as much as six or eight miles to left or right, and it would be impossible to impound the water so as to secure a regular navigable channel. The tides, too, about the mouth of the river are most erratic; one of its features is the great bore, which, near the full of the moon every month, sweeps in a solid wall of water several feet high, up the upper part of the Gulf and twenty miles into the mouth of the Colorado. An attempt to float any boat in the river's mouth at that time would be fatal. At the mouth of the river the party found the ruins of an old shipyard and the decaying bulks of five steamers, half sunken in the mud, the relics of an attempt made some twenty-three years ago to establish a line of steamers to ply up the river to Fort Yuma.

IF a man takes a ride of the average length, which is almost 24 miles, in a railway train in this country, what is his chance of getting killed? asks the Pittsburg *Times*. According to the interesting report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is one chance in 1,401,910. If a young man of 20, jilted by his sweetheart, should determine to commit suicide without sin by getting accidentally killed in a railway accident he might do it. Certainly he might do it. If he were to get on a train as a passenger and ride, ride, ride at the rate of 35 miles an hour, day and night every hour of every day and every day in the year, if he had average luck he would eventually get surcease from the gnawing pain at his heart somewhere in the course of passing over 35,542,252 miles, for according to these official figures one passenger is killed for every 5,542,282 miles that a passenger is carried. According to these figures he would be injured in some way eight and three-quarters times or eight times and a bad scare. It is little better than one chance in three that he would come to an untimely grave in consequence of a collision, but if he preferred to have the train run off the track to kill him he would have only one chance in nine to be satisfied. His possible journey would have taken him around this weary, world and past the place where she went to housekeeping with the other fellow 1,421 times, and would have cost him, at the rate of 3 cents a mile and $2.50 a night for a sleeping berth, $1,087,016.48. In this melancholy state of mind he wouldn't care how his shoes looked, and the porter needn't disturb his grief for a daily quarter.

Breaking a Bronco.

The secret of the bronco's docility in standing where he is left lies in the fact that he has been broken to a bit with a "spade." Now, the spade is a broad piece of metal so placed in the middle of the bit that when the curb rein is drawn the spade comes hard against the roof of the bronco's mouth. The rider teaches the bronco the uses of the spade in this fashion: Having dismounted, the breaker throws the curb rein over the bronco's head so that the rein lies partly on the ground. Then the breaker waits until the bronco moves. The movement is usually sudden and impetuous. The breaker, with equal suddenness places his foot hard upon the dragging end of the rein, and the spade is driven into the roof of the bronco's mouth. It is a stubborn beast that does not stop short when he feels the spade.

This discipline is repeated again and again, until the beast learns that to move while his rein hangs over his head and trails on the ground is to stir the spade into activity. When the breaker is sure that the bronco has learned his lesson it is pretty safe to turn the beast loose with the rein over his head. Should the bronco attempt to leave the place where he is left, he must sooner or later tread on the dragging rein and drive the spade upward into the roof of his mouth. When left to himself, therefore, he is extremely careful how he moves about, and he seldom attempts to trot away lest he incur the cruel retribution of the spade.—[New York Sun.

Some Great Fights.

The arenas of ancient Rome were not as some people suppose, mere rings or ovals, such as may be seen in the modern circus. They were broken up and varied in character, according to the nature of the fighting to be done, or to the caprices of those in authority. On one occasion an arena might resemble the Numidian desert, on another the garden of Hesperides, thick set with groves of trees and rising mounds, while again it pictured the great rocks and caves of Thrace. With these surroundings the combatents advanced, retreated, encircled their adversaries or kept wild beasts at bay, as occasion offered, or as their courage or fear suggested. Men combated not only with the more common brutes, but with such monsters as elephants, rhinosceri, hippopotami and crocodiles. On other occasions great flocks of game, such as deer and war ostriches, were abandoned to the multitude, and in some cases the arenas could be turned into lakes, filled with monsters of the deep, and upon the surface of which naval engagements took place.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 7

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

If there is another store in Centre county that can show a larger variety and can offer so many inducements for

Holiday Shoppers

as The Racket. we'll "fold our tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away." Put The Racket on the list as the place to make your purchases and you will not make a mistake.

o—o

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Mr. Michael Shires, of Spring Mills, was in town Tuesday.

——D. F. Luse attended court at Bellefonte last week as juror.

——Miss Anna Mingle is spending the week with friends in Aaronsburg.

——Landlord Bartges has erected a new ice house on the rear of his hotel property.

——Squire Houseman, of Tusseyville was in town Tuesday morning transacting business.

——Danny Zeigler and Henry Miller spent Sunday with their families at Millheim.

——Mr. S. H. Heckman, of Lock Haven, spent Thanksgiving with his best girl in Centre Hall.

——E. M. Huyett is attending court this week, being summoned as a witness on a civil case.

——Ed. J. Wolf, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, is home on a visit to his mother, west of town.

—C. P. Long, Spring Mills, is on his second trip to Eastern markets buying goods for his new store.

——Mr. John Mersinger, of Tusseyville, was in Centre Hall, Tuesday, and called at the REPORTER office.

——A. L. Katherman, formerly station agent at Centre Hall, arrived in town Monday evening, for a several days stay.

——Ex-Sheriff Spangler spent several days of last week visiting friends at New Berlin, Pa., returning home Saturday evening.

——Wagner Geiss is serving as juror at court this week, and his school is enjoying a week's vacation during his absence.

——Robert Bartges was absent from his post at the hotel last week, as he was summoned as a witness on a case up for trial at court last week.

——Capt. George M. Boal, of Centre Hall, met a number of his Bellefonte friends Friday. He looks as bright and cheerful as ever.—*Daily Gazette.*

——Druggist Murray spent the early part of the week in breaking in a handsome two-year old horse which he purchased recently. He is a success at that too.

——Mr. Adam Ripka, of Centre Hill, one of Potter townships' good citizens was a visitor in Centre Hall one day this week and favored our sanctum with a call.

——Will Wagner, of Kipple, Pa., was home a few days ago on a visit to his parents at Tusseyville. He spent a day in the mountains hunting for deer and was lucky enough to bring down a deer.

——Rev. C. W. Rishell, who is in charge of the M. E. church at Morrisdale, Pa., and his brother Willis Rishell, of Coburn, were in town on Tuesday. The Rev. is very successful in his ministerial work and is doing much good.

——Dr. "Shady" Harter, of Millheim, the most popular man in the Republican party in Centre county, arrived in town last Monday morning, doing dental work before returning. The Dr's face still wears its genial expression and he has as many friends in Centre Hall as ever.

Apply for a Charter

The Evangelical church at Centre Hall will apply for a charter of incorporation from the court, and a notice to that effect will be found in another column.

Death of an Infant.

An infant child, aged near one year, of Mr. and Mrs. George Jordan, of Tusseyville, died last Monday.

COURT DOINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF THAT BODY NOW IN SESSION.

Various Cases Disposed of and Continued.—Second Week of Court Now Sitting.—Sentences Imposed.

Last Wednesday afternoon the case of Com. vs. Christ Miller, charged with furnishing liquor to minors, returned a verdict of guilty.

Daniel Butler vs. Henry Vanderpool, pleas, assumpsit. Verdict for the plaintiff for $77,00.

The case of Samuel and Jesse Long vs. Samuel Long, was given to the jury at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoin.

THURSDAY MORNI NG.

Thursday morning the court convened at nine o'clock; the jury rendered a verdict in the Long case for defendant for $46.65.

Susan Ertel vs. Jonathan Schenck and E. E. Heverly, supervisors of Howard township. Defendants plead surprise. The case was continued.

Susan Nolan vs. Samuel Swabb and M. Gates. Plaintiff suffers a compulsory "Non suit."

Susan Nolan vs. Samuel Swabb, Geo. Brown and Wm. Brown. Plaintiff suffers a voluntary "non suit."

Philip Fessler vs. L. E. Essington. Verdict for plaintiff for $31.47.

Court adjourned on Thursday noon till Friday morning.

Civil cases other than those already mentioned for the first week were disposed of as follows:

James Higgins vs. Meck & Nagle, settled.

Thomas Lauver vs. David Harter, plea assumpsit, continued.

T. T. Callagan Packing Co. vs. Brinton, Duncan & Barnes, settled.

Jonn W. Lesky vs. C. C. Cook, plea assumpsit, continued.

George W. Campbell vs. Mary Campbell, plea assumpsit, continued.

Amos Garbrick vs. John Garbrick, settled.

W. C. Heinle vs. John Swartz and Justus Powell, plea, assumpsit, continued.

T. C. Rumberger, use of M. S. Adams and Co. vs. I. L. McLarren, plea, assumpsit. Defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $22.58.

Wm. Wolf vs. I. L McLarren, plea assumpsit. Defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $30.-08.

John A. Davidson, Pres. Charles E. Steadman Supt. and Joseph Wright, trading as Davidson & Son, vs. I. L. McLarren, plea assumpsit. Defendant confessed judgment in favor of plaintiffs for $152.13.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Friday morning court called at 9 o'clock, and Andrew W. Timms convicted of attempted rape on Tuesday was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and Western penitentiary for three years and nine months.

Charles Johnson convicted of larceny of razor sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and six months in the county jail.

Com. vs. George Kern. Charge desertion. Prosx. Bertha Kern took up most of the time of the court till Friday afternoon when court adjourned till Monday morning.

All jurors were discharged on Thursday noon.

SECOND WEEK OF COURT..

Monday morning court called with judges Furst, Riley and Faulkner on the bench. A number of petitions were presented to the court.

Andrew W. Timms was fined an additional dollar to the sentence passed on Friday morning, for jail breaking.

Charles Johnson was fined one dollar and thirty days in jail for jail breaking.

Sheriff Ishler acknowledged deeds to the several purchasers of real estate sold by him by virtue of sundry writs. Court adjourned till after dinner.

A jury was sworn in the case of Joseph Ross vs. Jeremiah Eckenroth, ejectment. C. M. Bower and Ellis L. Orvis for plaintiff, and C. P. Hewes and Clement Dale for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff.

John Glenn vs. Samuel Swabb, plea, replevin, for a cow worth about $15.00, J. C. Meyer for plaintiff and Wilbur F. Reeder for defendant. Case went to the jury and court adjourned till Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday morning the jury in the case of John Glenn vs. Samuel Swabb brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

David Lohr and Isabella Lohr, his wife, in right and for the use of said Issabella Lohr vs. the borough of Philipsburg, plea, trespass. This suit is brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Lohr in falling on a defective board walk in said borough. This case was tried at the April term 1892 and taken up to the Supreme court, and sent back for retrial. C. P. Hewes, Ellis L. Orvis, and C. M. Bower for plaintiff and Harry Keller, W. D. Crosby, and John G. Love for defendant. The case will be submitted to the jury.

Wednesday morning the case of Lohr vs. Philipsburg boro, was submitted to the jury and up to Wednesday noon no verdict was agreed upon.

Mary A. Blake vs. L. W. Glover, for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant not appearing judgment was taken by default, and the jury assessed the damages at $595.

James and Lot W. Kimport vs. M. G. Brown, plea, ejectment. This action is brought for tract of land in Harris township.

HAZING AT STATE COLLEGE.

Sergeant Major Kiefer Bound, Gagged and Beaten by Fellow-Students.

A brutal attack was made early last Wednesday morning upon Kiefer, a member of the Junior class, at State College, by a crowd of masked students numbering about twenty. The door of his room in the main dormitory building was forcibly broken in and he was bound, gagged, and carried to a neighboring woods, where he was subjected to the most brutal treatment and left in a semi-unconscious condition. On regaining consciousness his limbs were so beaten that he found himself unable to walk and remained until he was found by a workman about six o'clock, who carried him to his room. He is now under the physician's care, yet his condition is not considered dangerous.

The immediate cause of the trouble was the reporting of Kiefer of two cadets to the commandant for disorderly conduct in their rooms and insubordination. Kiefer is serjeant major of the corps of cadets, and, as the college dormitories are under military discipline, it becomes his duty to report any disturbance occurring in that part of the building under his supervision so that the offense for which he suffered grew out of his strict adherence to duty.

The college faculty made a thorough investigation of the hazing and succeeded in discovering five or six of the perpetrators, who were then promptly expelled from the institution.

Fine Equipment.

The new rolling stock of the new Bellefonte Central arrived a few days ago at Bellefonte from Wilmington, Del., and the passenger cars are standing on the siding at Valentine's furnace. The cars are finely fitted up and furnished—somewhat different from the common run of passenger coaches in use through this section, and instead of the customary seats have revolving chairs. The opening of the road has been postponed from Dec. 4th until about two weeks later owing to unavoidable delays in the construction. The board of trade is so much elated over the project that they will tender the movers in the scheme a grand banquet in a few days and several hundred dollars have been subscribed by the business men for that purpose.

School Directors to Meet.

The School Directors' association of Centre county will meet in the court house at Bellefonte on Thursday, Dec. 21, at 10 a. m. Addresses will be delivered as follows: "Furnishing and caring of text books," A. A. Stevens, esq., of Tyrone; "Directors' organizations and benefits to be derived from monthly meetings," Hon. W. K. Alexander, of Millheim. There will be discussions upon "Duties of directors relating to teaching physiology and hygiene," also "Recently enacted laws relating to schools and duties of directors."

There will be two sessions, forenoon and afternoon. Ex-Governor Beaver and Prof. Hamilton, of State College, and others have been invited to be present. Other interesting topics will be discussed. A full attendance of all directors is desired.

On the Sick List.

Mr. John M'Coy, of Potters Mills, is quite ill, caused by some stomach trouble which came upon him about a week ago.

The aged widow of Jacob, mother of John and Wm. Wolf, is very low at the home of the former, near Rebersburg.

Mrs. Daniel Kraemer, of Rebersburg, is quite ill and helpless.

Mrs. Peter Hoffer, of this place, is not improving any from her attack of pneumonia, and Mr. Hoffer is still confined to the house, of a severe cold.

Mrs. Laff. Neff has not shown any improvement since our last issue.

The widow of Michael Willow is ill from the effects of a severe cold.

Local Items of Interest.

Pork has dropped to 7 in this valley and is likely to get no less.

The report that James Smith had been appointed post-master at Millheim, was incorrect.

Eggs are 24 cents—now if turkeys could be taught to lay hen eggs that would make up for the low price of the Thanksgiving bird.

Paid 30 Per Cent.

The receivers of the defunct Houtzdale bank, which was robbed and wrecked by Rev. William H. Dill, its president, during the fall of 1891, have paid during that time but 30 per cent. back to the depositors. The receivers never expect to be able to pay more than 15 per cent. additional.

Death at Unionville.

Mrs. Beulah Peters, of Unionville, this county, died at her home near Milesburg last Thursday morning, of pneumonia, at the age of seventy-three years.

THE WEATHER.

As Predicted by Hicks for the Month of December.

December comes in on the central day of a regular storm period. Being within two days, and next following the center of a Venus equinox on November 29th, we are to expect very active disturbances between the first and the fourth. It will grow very warm as the storm conditions develop and move eastward. The barometer will fall to low readings in westerly regions in the beginning of the period, followed by storms of rain, with lightning and thunder to the south, and turning to snow in central and northly sections. Heavy easterly gales from the Atlantic will blow into the low area as it advances from the west. A sudden and severe cold wave will rush in behind the storms, and by the end of the period—say the fourth to the sixth—the whole country will feel a touch of the wintry blast. It will be prudent to prepare against possible blizzards northward, during the storms of this period. About the 7th and 8th, the cold will moderate, and another storm development will appear in the west and move to the east. The center of this disturbance will hinge on the 8th, or within fifteen hours of the time of the new moon. Heavy gales, especially on lakes and seas, with much tendency to southern cyclones and northern blizzards, will be natural and probable. Great cold is almost sure to follow.

About the 12th westerly regions will have changed to warmer, winds in eastern parts will change to easterly and southerly, and renewed storms of rain and snow will advance across the country from west to east during the 12th to 16th. The storms will not clear the continent until after the moon's first quarter on the 16th, but colder, clearing weather will dominate the north and west long before it is felt along the Atlantic. The "weather train" at this and all other periods will pass all stations from west to east on about schedule time, but storms will not be prevailing all the way at the same time—neither will the cold. All sections will get "their portion in due season." The center of reactionary disturbances next after this period will be on and touching the 18th and 19th, about which dates it will turn warmer and renewed storms of rain and snow will result in many places. This is near the center of our winter solstice, and stormy, unsettled weather must be looked for generally, overrunning the usual limits of the regular periods, and intensifying the phenomena during the period.

The storm period beginning about the 22nd and reaching to the 26th, promises many winter storms, and many sections will have their supplies of "Christmas snow" greatly replenished during the progress of these storms. The full moon is on the 22nd and will hasten the crisis early in the period. The Arctic wave following the storms will have brought very cold weather to much of the country by the night of the 26th. The equinox of Mercury is central with the full moon on the 22nd, which fact is almost a guarantee that heavy sleet will be a characteristic feature of the period. Men of the wire take notice! Prepare for great cold after the storms. About the 29th and 30th will fall a reaction to warmer, and the month is apt to close with reactionary storms to the east, with rising barometer and colder, clearing weather in sight in the north and west.

Buy Your Soap at Home.

A party is traveling through the county selling castile soap, one box for one dollar: with the choice of four articles, viz.: China dishes, 63 pieces, one marble clock, two very fine tablecloths or a very fine lamp. "Pay the dollar now, will deliver the goods next week." If you like to take chances on seeing the soap man again give him your dollar. If not, buy soap of some of your home dealers.

Another Postal Card.

A large postal card, in use for some months, will soon become obsolete if reports be true. It is given out that the government has decided that the size of the card is greater than is needed, as has been shown in the great majority of cases in its use, and therefore a new card, not so large, will be issued in a few weeks, possibly by the beginning of the new year.

The Grip Epidemic.

The now much feared epidemic, la grippe, has made its appearance again since cold weather has set in and a number of pupils in our community are suffering. Numerous deaths could be traced to the disease last year and it is not unlikely that the fatally list will be augmented again this year.

Fire at Howard.

The dwelling house of J. K. Tipton, in Howard, was destroyed by fire last Thursday, while the family were absent taking Thanksgiving dinner with neighbors. The loss is about half covered by insurance.

—A good pair of shoes will make an excellent and appreciated Christmas present. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, can furnish anything in that line to be had.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Gobble About Gobblers.

Turkeys never were so plenty as this year; wild ones are also very plenty in the mountains. The spring and summer were unusually favorable for raising this sort of fowls.

Turkeys having been so low in price we hope every family enjoyed a roast on Thanksgiving.

Turkeys sold at 6½ cents per lb., at Tyrone last week.

In Pittsburg, last week, dressed turkeys sold at from 9 to 11c.; in former years they brought from 20 to 25.

From all parts of the state come the same reports—turkeys plenty, prices low, and market overstocked.

Mrs. J. A. Keller, of near this place, is reported to have upwards of 80 turkeys; James Durst bonsts of 54, some of which weigh 33 lbs.—we guess Jim will send his biggest gobbler to Cleveland.

Sam: "Say, Pete, which 'ed yer soonest be, a canary or a gobbler? I'd soonest be a turkey, then I could lick any thing that's got feathers in the barnyard."

Pete: "I'd soonest be a canary, then I'd be in the sittin room all the time with the ladies, while a turkey gits chawed up the first Thanksgiven that comes 'round."

A Sudden Death.

William Swartz, a deaf and dumb man whose face was familiar about the Bellefonte railroad station, was found dead in the water closet of the Bellefonte poor-house on Thursday of last week. He had been noticed about as usual on that day, hence death must have visited him suddenly. Apoplexy no doubt was the cause of his death. He was over 70 years of age.

He hailed from one the oldest and most respectable families of our county, who settled in Penns valley many years ago; he was a brother of the venerable George Swartz who died near Millheim over 25 years ago, and an uncle of dentist George Swartz who died the past summer. The deceased at one time was possessed of a handsome fortune, but from no fault of his he lost it and was reduced to poverty and became a public charge.

Thanksgiving Service.

A union thanksgiving service was held in the Evangelical church, of this place, on last Thursday forenoon. All the resident ministers were present, namley, Rev's Boal, Isenberg, Goodling and Wagner. Rev. Boal delivered a very interesting discourse which was listened to with great attention by the audience. A choir, composed of singers from the different churches, rendered good music from familiar hymns suited to the occasion; Miss Sadie Sholl presided at the organ.

Hotel Changes.

The license of the Coburn hotel was at this week's court transferred from the late proprietor Willis Rishell to R. O. Braught, who lately was engaged in the livery business at Coburn. Willis will go to Harrisburg where he will take possession of the Metropolitan hotel, corner 6th and Walnut streets. Mr. Brought takes possession of the Coburn house on Thursday of this week.

Appropriate Presents.

Nothing could be more appropriate for a Christmas present to a son or father than a good warm overcoat or suit, which would be both serviceable and useful this cold weather. Lewins, at Bellefonte, has just such articles in abundance to select from, along with a full line of furnishing goods, and they can be had at prices below the average.

Big Crop of Cloverseed.

Our friend, George Gentzel, of Gregg township, no doubt, can boast of a larger crop of cloverseed from his farm than perhaps any other farmer in this valley; his yield is 126½ bushels. Cloverseed is trump in price even if turkeys are in the slump. Mr. Gentzel knows something about farming.

Not Small-Pox.

It is now denied that there is small-pox in Altoona. The board of health visited the family who was supposed to have been afflicted with the malignant disease and after an exammation pronounced it chicken pox.

Pulled Them In.

Sheriff Ishler recently received information that there were a number of fish dams and baskets in Bald Eagle creek, and he hied himself to the stream and removed a number of these illegal contrivances.

—Cold wintry weather demands good stout foot wear, and just such can be found in all styles and prices at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Home News Cut Short.

Our next door neighbor, David Meyer, had a little black bow-wow which disappeared about Thanksgiving. Any one bringing it back will be fined $5.

Will Flory has bought Harry Dinges' route for gathering cream.

Some of the councilmen could make themselves useful for once by picking their loose stones from the road, they spoil the sleighing.

Rev. Minnick has closed the protracted meeting held in the M. E. church in this place.

We had pretty fair sleighing in this section since Monday and weather just cold enough to preserve it.

Huyett's ferocious Texas steer is just cute enough to keep beyond rifle range altho Doc Riter grazed his nose with a ball on Tuesday.

Our town boys are now enjoying their long-range coasting, from the top of the mountain thro town.

Sam Runkle sports the handsomest team in all this section, and the prettiest girls are just too glad to have Samuel take them out sleigh riding.

Our resident physicians inform us there is not an unusual amount of sickness in this section at present.

School Report.

The following is the report of the Centre Hill school, Potter township, for the month ending November 27th: Number belonging during month; boys 29, girls 19, total, 39. Per cent. of attendance during month; boys 91, girls 90, total 91. Those who were present every day during the month were, John Burkholder, Irvin Runkle, James Runkle, Jennie Beaver, Annie Beaver, Lizzie Alexander, Lidie Smith, Laura Runkle, Grace Runkle, Ella Moyer and Gertie Burkholder. Visitors are always welcome.

R. S. KERR, Teacher.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

—C. P. Long & Co. have just received a car load of salt which is sold at the following prices, grain bags, 54c., bbls., $1.19.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	48
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	10

Christmas ANNUAL OPENING

Saturday, Monday. Dec. 9th. 11th.

Our efforts this year will be to show a larger and more varied stock suitable for the season and at much lower prices than goods of like character can be bought elsewhere.

In Handkerchiefs from the one for the baby in silk to the one for the man, have been selected with great care. A Ladies' or Children's Initial Handkerchief at 5c, and 3 doz. lines of more expensive ones in nearly all letters.

In Aprons we have about 8 styles at 25c. each that are certainly beautiful. Some few at a lower price and others a little higher in embroideried goods.

Coats—a lot of Ladies' Cheviotts at $3.50 each. A great bargain.

You must come to see us and you will not wonder that we are busy, when you see our elegant stock.

Carmans.